

ed Party riticizes rogram f Soares

BON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Congress sharply attacked Premier Soares's minority Socialist government today after Mr. Soares presented an austere economic program that includes fees for private business, as this government intend indemnity to owners whose jobs was taken over and a "one time call for austerity?" "unite deputy Carlos Brito fired 40 questions" the 15-minute interperiod allotted each of the three opposition parties. Mr. Soares outlined his plan at a session that ended today. Session of Mr. Soares' pro- would mean the downfall the 10-day-old government, the major parties only communists, with 40 of the 161 in the National Assembly openly attacked his assembly's largest parties be Socialists—the moderate Democrats and the conservative Social Democratic Centre called for a coalition to end the economic crisis, but indicated they will give the Socialists a chance to govern. Socialists have 106 seats in the National Assembly, compared with the Popular Democrats and the Social Democratic Party. Celso de Sa Carneiro, Secretary of the Popular Democrats party, said today: "We must systematically oppose all any delay steps to slow down the government." extreme-left Popular Democrats party, while the assembly deputy, Celso de Sa Carneiro, announced last Mr. Barreto told a news today that "the program merit the support of the UDP or the working Soares has left the Commons outside the government since since a leftist military toppled the rightist regime in 1974.

Concern Voice

Brito also voiced concern Mr. Soares's blunt warning of labor unrest. The President acknowledged that strikes a "legitimate weapon" but they must be "used in the last resort." Communists have predicted the unions the party retains will in- will give Mr. Soares's ment a difficult time. This government ready to a regular evaluation of so that they can keep up the cost of living? Mr. asked, Portugal's inflation ing at an annual rate of 250-page program, di- to party leaders if the ure last night, includes ore for wage and price s.

Communist newspaper to also criticized the gov- . "The minority govern- s a dangerous political fac- that threaten the working it said, adding that the m "closed its eyes to the ce of the class struggle." Soares said he would not the program of na- tion, agrarian reform pension of labor rights be- the six parties be- since the 1974 cou- he cautioned against a "ism of poverty" and prom- "listen to the owners, too." program pledges not to any new nationalizations . correct abuses in the reform campaign. That charge, have led to the seizure of about 1.7 mil- lars.

voys Say Sidewalk Living Peking May Last Months

ING, Aug. 3 (Reuters)—million inhabitants of the capital may be sleeping in the streets for weeks or even months because of the fear of a new earthquake, Western diplomats said today.

People who have lived for years in makeshift tents or under plastic table cloth tied to trees are strengthening their shelters by adding tables and benches, hanging up pictures of the late emperor and settling down on mats.

Local people are taking off their belongings in warnings of a second quake very seriously. Factories, apartments and offices are deserted. Oil refineries have been evacuated every day since the population is urged against looting.

Diplomats said that they had received the impression that the emergency situation could last several weeks.

A senior diplomat said that when he asked the Chinese how long it might be before buildings could be reconstructed, he was told that the population of the northern province of Heilongjiang had remained outdoors for many weeks after an earthquake had been predicted.

A shock struck the area last February and Chinese officials said that many lives had been saved because precautions had been taken.

The diplomat said that he took this answer to be an indication that the population of Peking

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EVACUATION—Red Cross trucks and cars used in evacuation parked next to the Tal Zaatar refugee camp in Beirut.

'Volatile Climate for Violence' **Kissinger Sees Conflict Risk** **Mounting in Southern Africa**

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday that "the risks of confrontation mount" in southern Africa, where foreign troops may be drawn into the black-white struggle in both Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia).

"Time is running out" for avoiding the escalation of guerrilla warfare in these two most explosive regions of Africa, Mr. Kissinger said at the annual conference of the National Urban League in Boston.

"With thousands of foreign troops north of the Namibian border," Mr. Kissinger said, referring to the Cuban troops remaining in Angola, "and with intensifying warfare in Rhodesia, a far more volatile climate for violence exists in southern Africa."

Rhodesia "is the most immediately dangerous of the problems," Mr. Kissinger said, but in addition the "deadline is now upon us" for action on South-West Africa.

UN Deadline

The deadline he cited was set by the United Nations Security Council in January, directing South Africa, to produce action by Aug. 31 to provide "self-determination" for the black majority of South-West Africa, which South Africa rules. The territory is known as Namibia among black Africans and in the UN. The United States supports UN findings that South Africa's rule of the territory is illegal.

Mr. Kissinger's address to the Urban League, which includes many prominent U.S. black leaders, reflected the multiple dilemmas his complex, newly activist African policy must surmount to succeed.

He is trying to bridge the vast black-white divide in Africa while

attempting to convince U.S. blacks that he is making headway toward "majority rule" in Africa and also is trying to assure U.S. white critics that his policy is not encouraging greater black-white violence.

At the same time, Mr. Kissinger is trying to avoid further domestic political dispute over the African policy that could rebound against President Ford before the nation's Republican National Convention.

Carter Is Critic

In addition to criticism from the right wing of the Republican party, by presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan said his supporters, a portion of the administration's African policy also has been criticized by Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Carter in June criticized U.S. arms sales to Kenya and Zaire, claiming they are "fueling the East-West arms race in Africa."

A result of this diverse criticism is that much criticism of the administration's African policy has been in the past several months, according to officials.

From the end of April to mid-July, State Department records show the White House and State Department received 3,176 pieces of mail criticizing U.S. policy toward Rhodesia or the administration's effort to reimpose an embargo on imports of chrome from Rhodesia. Only 12 letters or cards were in support of the administration policy.

There are grounds for hope.

Mr. Kissinger said yesterday that the Ford administration's attempts to develop peaceful alternatives for achieving "majority rule and minority rights" in Africa will succeed.

But he supplied no details other than to say he is negotiating.

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Threat of 'Chicken War' Revival By U.S. Jars EEC Vacation Calm

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3 (UPI).—A U.S. threat to raise customs duty on imports of French cognac because the European Economic Community will not permit more U.S. poultry in its markets drew a sharp response from EEC authorities here today.

EEC officials fear the new U.S. move promises a new installment in what they regard as a dispute of epic tedium.

Raising the tariff on cognac "will be a unilateral act of an ungenerous character which the Community has no desire to provide," an EEC spokesman added, noting that the EEC has no debt to the U.S. in terms of poultry concessions.

The threatened dispute, breaching the vacation calm of the Common Market headquarters, revives memories of the "chicken war" in the late 1960s when the U.S. retaliated against French brandy because the Europeans would not buy more U.S. poultry.

For that reason, the U.S. has not yet asked the EEC to "withdraw" its tariff on U.S. authorities are to open hearings on whether the partial normalization of brandy duties should be rescinded.

Two years ago the United States eased its restriction on cognac imports by raising the threshold price for the higher rate of duty from \$8 to \$17 per proof gallon.

At the time this was called "a resolution of outstanding trade disputes between the U.S. and EEC." It now seems the bets are off once more.

Reagan Camp Claims More Delegates

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NTT). — Ronald Reagan yesterday scored his first modest gains in the Republican presidential contest since naming Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as his choice for vice-president.

John Sears, the former California governor's chief campaign strategist, said at a news conference that 12 convention delegates, whose names he made public, had made commitments within the last week to Mr. Reagan. Most of them, he asserted, had previously been considered backers of President Ford.

Mr. Sears promised more announcements in the next two weeks and insisted that there had been no significant defections from Mr. Reagan's side.

James Baker, the President's chief delegate-hunter, said that only three of the 12 had been carried on his chart as Ford supporters. Four of the others had been allocated to Mr. Reagan, he added, and five had been listed as uncommitted.

Last week, the chief beneficiary of Mr. Reagan's gamble in picking Sen. Schweiker had appeared to be Mr. Ford. A number of Southern Republican leaders and a handful of delegates shifted their allegiance to the President.

Strength Unclear

As the war of nerves continued, it was not clear which candidate would ultimately emerge with a net gain in delegate strength.

The movement centered on Sen. Schweiker's home state, whose legally uncommitted 103-vote delegation was one of the reasons for Mr. Reagan's choice of the senator last week.

Ten of Mr. Sears' 12 came from that state, including Newell Wood,



TAKEN TO SAFETY—Eva Stahl, a Swedish nurse who was trapped in the Tal Zaatar camp, is moved to safety on a stretcher. She lost an arm in the fighting in Beirut.

Colorado Flood Toll at 82, Rescue Operations Continue

LOVELAND, Colo., Aug. 3 (AP)—Eight helicopters flew into Big Thompson Canyon today, their crews looking for flood survivors as ground teams assembled to renew the search among mud slides and debris for the dead.

The fatality count was 82, but authorities feared the toll would climb far higher.

Air rescue operations were halted early last night after officials said they had flown out all known survivors who wished to leave the devastated canyon.

An estimated 135 persons told rescuers they wanted to stay in motels and mountain homes on high ground where they had ample food and water.

But 10 of those, at a motel

about six miles up the canyon toward Estes Park, changed their minds after spending their third night after the flood in the wet and cold Rocky Mountains, said Capt. John Englebert, chief of operations for the Larimer County Sheriff's Department. He said they were to be flown out today.

Contrary to predictions by the National Weather Service, skies were blue over the canyon today, and an Air Force pilot at a makeshift helicopter landing pad in a farmer's field said flying conditions were "outstanding."

E. M. Stager of the U.S. Forest Service said flights over the 20-mile canyon showed no signs of critically injured persons along the Big Thompson River.

The emphasis today for the first time was on recovering the dead.

62 Bodies

Cathy Saylor of the sheriff's department said 62 bodies had been brought out of the canyon and 20 others were impounded inside.

Larimer County Sheriff Robert Watson said the death toll could reach 200.

"Who knows what's buried in all this silt? Some farmer's kid dig down in his corn patch some day and find a body," the sheriff said.

Flying close to the craggy canyon walls, military helicopter pilots last evening took to safety all those who wanted to leave.

Spanish Red Leader Seeks Re-Entry Paper

PARIS, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Santiago Carrillo, exiled secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party, has asked the Spanish Embassy to give him a passport so he can fulfill the vow he made last week to enter Spain Sept. 1, although his party still is illegal there. Spanish sources said today.

The party, headquartered in Paris since the Spanish Civil War, was not among those recently legalized by the Spanish parliament. The Cortes. Mr. Carrillo reportedly gave the embassy the passport request yesterday.



NEWBORN—Medical workers of the Chinese Army feed a baby born after the quakes. United Press International.

Red Cross Takes 91 Injured From Tal Zaatar Camp

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, Aug. 3 (UPI)—After weeks of attempts, a Red Cross convoy of nine trucks and two ambulances succeeded today in evacuating 91 of the wounded from the long-besieged Tal Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp.

Rescue of the 91 injured men, women and children required a seven-hour operation completed without casualties thanks to a cease-fire at the camp in East Beirut that was largely respected. As the caravan of wounded was waiting to leave the vicinity of Tal Zaatar, several bursts of automatic rifle fire punctuated a dispute between differing factions of the predominantly Christian rightist forces that for months have surrounded the camp.

But officers managed to restore order and the Red Cross convoy moved unscathed through East Beirut as many residents looked on from sidewalks and balconies most of them staring silently.

A watcher angrily yelled, "No

Israel Patrols Southern Part Of Lebanon

Opens Border to Those Seeking Jobs, Market

pictures, no pictures," at accompanying press photographers, reflecting a widespread sentiment among rightist Lebanese that the international press, in reporting the plight of Tal Zatar's long unattended wounded, is being too sympathetic to the rightists' Palestinian enemies.

Jubilant Gunfire

When the Red Cross convoy moved across the front line that divides the city, it was greeted in West Beirut by volley after volley of jubilant gunfire shot into the air to welcome the wounded.

Among those rescued was Eva Stahl, a 27-year-old Swedish nurse who lost an arm, suffered a broken leg and a miscarriage during the siege. She was the wife of a Palestinian guerrilla leader killed early in the battle.

Jean Hoeflinger, head of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross mission here, said at a news conference last night that the Red Cross plans to continue evacuating Tal Zatar's wounded during several days.

This requires that the ceasefire there be prolonged and there must be no attacks it will be

By Ierence Smith

JERUSALEM, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Israel is moving vigorously to exploit the current power vacuum in southern Lebanon and to prevent Palestinian forces from reasserting their control over the area immediately north of the Israeli border.

Israeli security forces have stepped up their patrols in recent days on both sides of the frontier in order to block a Palestinian redeployment in the area. The daily Israeli forays a mile or two into Lebanese territory are also designed to discourage Palestinian reprisals against Lebanese villagers who have been crossing the frontier in search of medical treatment and supplies.

Meanwhile, the "open fence" policy has been expanded to include temporary jobs for Lebanese workers in Israeli factories. For example, 20 Lebanese tobacco sorters showed up yesterday morning for work in an Israeli cigarette plant. Israeli officials said they expected that about 150 Lebanese would be employed in various jobs during the next few weeks.

Israeli Motive

The Red Cross attempt apparently succeeded where others

called because representatives of all important rightist forces signed the temporary cease-fire agreement.

Cross Inspection

Several cars and a big truck carrying Red Cross workers wearing white helmets with painted red crosses and large Red Cross insignias across their chests and backs left the Red Cross headquarters in west Beirut at 8 a.m. Five minutes later, the caravan crossed the "green line" into east Beirut, where the vehicles were closely inspected at the entrance checkpoint.

The Tal Zaatar camp, a labyrinth of humble concrete shelters with corrugated iron roofs as well as some factories and apartment buildings, virtually every one with gaping shell holes, was spread out a half-mile away.

This initial Red Cross caravan of two cars and an ambulance was stopped almost immediately by other rightist soldiers who insisted on a zone of the medication blankets and only one of three large, plastic cans of water it was carrying could go into the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

By developing close working relations with the southern Lebanese villagers, the Israelis also hope to encourage the local population north of the border to resist a re-establishment of Palestinian control in the area.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres commented indirectly during a television interview on Tuesday which he referred to the "semi-vacuum" prevailing in southern Lebanon: "We must be very much on the alert as to how, if at all, it is filled," Mr. Peres said.

He added however, that Israel had not been asked to intervene directly in Lebanon, nor would it do so on its own initiative. He said that the military situation was unclear and posed a threat.

Intervention seems unlikely at the moment, since recent events in Lebanon have been much to Israel's liking. Israelis have watched with satisfaction as the tide of battle has turned in recent weeks and the Palestine Liberation Organization has suffered heavy losses of men and material.

The Israeli hope is that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Aide Lauds Safeguards In Israel-Egypt Reactor Deal

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT). — A senior State Department official told a Senate committee yesterday that the United States has virtually completed negotiations to sell both Egypt and Israel nuclear-power reactors, under strict safeguards to prevent their diversion to the production of atomic weapons.

Alfred Atherton Jr., assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, reportedly told the Foreign Relations Committee that the identical accords are the most comprehensive ever devised to insure that the nuclear reactors cannot be used to manufacture material for atomic explosives.

But despite Mr. Atherton's assurances, several senators told reporters later that they were skeptical about the projected sales—which will each cost Egypt and Israel more than \$1 billion.

Of the six senators who took part in some or all of the closed hearings, half—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., and Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill.—expressed doubts.

A participant in the hearings said that Sen. Symington complained that the safeguards outlined by Mr. Atherton might not be effective. Sen. Church reportedly questioned the value of selling expensive nuclear systems to the Middle East, and Sen. Percy was also not satisfied with the safeguards.

According to U.S. officials, both Egypt and Israel have agreed to have the reactors inspected by the International Atomic Energy Agency to insure that the nuclear materials are not being used for weapons. In addition, the United States reserved the right to make its own inspection.

The officials also said that the two countries agreed that any reprocessing of plutonium be done outside the Middle East.

The Israelis plan to buy two reactors producing a total of 1,970 megawatts for use in expanding the country's electric capacity.

The Egyptians plan to buy smaller reactors, producing about 1,400 megawatts. But to insure that the accords are identical.

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Six Key Issues Formulated

UN Session on Sea Law Opens With Dispute on Procedures

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Aug. 3 (UPI).—The fifth session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea opened here yesterday with a dispute over the procedures to be followed in negotiating six "key issues" highlighted by the conference president, Hamilton Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka.

As the conference's 157 delegations formed themselves into three blocs—coastal states, landlocked countries, and maritime and industrial powers—the general feeling was that the seven weeks allotted to this session would not be enough to draw up the text of a sea-law treaty, and that at least one more session would be needed next year.

This was recognized by Mr. Amerasinghe in his opening remarks, and by the chairman of the U.S. delegation, Vincent

Learson, who spoke of at least two more sessions.

The debate on procedure, and on the content of the issues to be negotiated, demonstrated the distrust a number of delegations felt over what some called a "cabal" of insiders dictating the limits of the talks.

Unresolved Dispute
The procedural dispute was not resolved—just put off for a decision by the three standing committees of the conference, which are to begin their closed-door negotiations today.

The other major development yesterday was the emergence of a formal bloc of some 90 coastal states, who set themselves against a grouping of 58 landlocked nations, and a smaller group of industrial and maritime powers, including the United States and the Soviet Union.

The coastal countries demanded that the treaty declare the 18-mile "economic zone," which lies between the 12-mile territorial sea and the international zone that starts 200 miles out to sea, to be an area with a special legal character.

This position ran counter to the statement by Mr. Learson that "it is critical to the United States that the economic zone remain high seas."

Issues Outlined
The key issues outlined by Mr. Amerasinghe in a document put before the conference are:

- Measures to satisfy the demands of the landlocked countries for transit rights and for a share in seabed resources.
- Structuring the international authority that will regulate the exploitation of \$3 trillion worth of seabed minerals in such a way as to satisfy the industrial nations that their corporations will be able to profit, and the poor nations that the profits will reduce rather than increase the economic gap.

- The legal status of the economic zone.
- A mechanism for settlement of disputes.

- Scientific research in the economic zone—whether the coastal state has the power to determine what research activities cannot be conducted there without its consent or whether some impartial outside tribunal can rule on what is permissible.

- The mechanics of putting the treaty into effect—how many ratifiers it takes and whether a country can ratify only a part of it.

Czech Expelled From W. Berlin For Espionage

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP).—A Czechoslovak citizen identified by his diplomatic passport as Vladimir Simek has been expelled from West Berlin for espionage activities, a spokesman for U.S. authorities said today.

The spokesman told newsmen that Mr. Simek was not listed as a member of the Czechoslovak mission in West Berlin and officials here did not know where he had come from.

The Czechoslovak military mission in West Berlin protested last night to U.S. authorities over the arrest Saturday of a person described by the official Czechoslovak news agency CTM as a "commercial attaché on a business trip."

The U.S. statement today rejected the protest and said Mr. Simek "was apprehended while engaged in espionage activity." It gave no details.

He was turned over to the Czechoslovak mission with the demand that he be removed from West Berlin, it said, and he is no longer here.

French Minister Offers Italians Economic Help

ROME, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—French Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet conferred here today with Premier Giulio Andreotti and Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

In Paris, a presidential spokesman said that the minister of French assistance to help Italy out of its economic difficulties.

The Christian Democratic government, sworn in last week, still needs to win a vote of confidence in the two houses of Parliament.

Political observers here viewed the visit of Mr. Lecanuet, one of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's top three ministers, as very welcome in view of Italy's recent row with West Germany.

The Italian public was angered by a reported statement made by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the United States, West Germany, France and Britain had recently agreed to withhold economic aid to Italy should the Communist party join the government.

France later dissociated itself from the agreement.

Russia Holds Australian

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (UPI).—An Australian man was arrested by Soviet authorities on July 23 on charges of smuggling marijuana. Australian officials said today. He was the third Australian in recent months to be arrested for drug smuggling here.



ON THE ISRAELI BORDER—Lebanese citizens waiting their turn to pass into Israel.

Israel Acts to Bar PLO in South Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

loss of power and prestige by the PLO will give rise to a new Palestinian leadership. Shlomo Avineri, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, expressed that hope in a speech in which he argued that "more moderate, more realistic Palestinian leaders" might assert themselves in the vacuum left by a diminished PLO.

Other Israelis are less optimistic, however. Yitzhak Navon, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee of parliament, contended in an interview that Israel will face new difficulties regardless of how the Lebanese situation resolves itself.

A PLO victory, he said, would lead to an "extremist Lebanon" supported by militant Arab states like Libya and Iraq. On the other hand, he said, Syrian dominance could transform Lebanon into a "fourth confrontation state" arrayed against Israel. In addition to Syria, Jordan and Egypt.

"In any case," he said, "it is clear that neither Lebanon nor the PLO will be the same after this is over."

Most Israeli officials and analysts are skeptical about the chances that the new Syrian-PLO agreement announced last Friday will lead to a stable ceasefire and a political solution to the conflict. Instead, the expectation here is that the fighting will continue for weeks, if not months, and that the Syrians may use a PLO breach of the Damascus agreement as an excuse to justify a major new military thrust against the Palestinian-led forces.

Israel's main preoccupation, however, is with developments in southern Lebanon. It is in that area, south of the Litani River, that Israel is determined to prevent a re-establishment of Palestinian control.

Good Neighbor Policy
The good neighbor, or "good fence" policy, as Mr. Peres recently dubbed it, has grown over the last few weeks from a small, ad hoc operation to a more significant exchange of people and goods.

With the approval of the Cabinet, the good neighbor policy, or "good fence" policy, as Mr. Peres recently dubbed it, has grown over the last few weeks from a small, ad hoc operation to a more significant exchange of people and goods.

91 Wounded Evacuated

(Continued from Page 1)

camp. There was an argument among the soldiers and several shots were fired in the air.

At 10:15 a.m. the three Red Cross vehicles moved slowly into an open space that once was a community soccer field, the spot to which the wounded would be carried by stretcher.

There was no sign of panic among the 40 Red Cross workers, a mixture of foreigners and Lebanese.

Shortly before noon, they were seen carrying out the first wounded by stretcher to the waiting trucks. It was uncertain how far the injured had to be carried, but probably at least a couple of hundred yards.

Finally, at 1 p.m., the Red Cross workers in the camp reported that 91 wounded had been loaded, including as many as 12 in the back of a truck. There was a delay of a half-hour more for the wounded to lie in the hot sun until all clearances were at last given and the trucks moved out.

But the Red Cross convoy did not leave the lines of the surrounding rightist forces for an hour more. Each truck was carefully searched by the rightists to be certain that only legitimate wounded were leaving.

Volcanic Gas Kills 2, Injures 17 in Japan

NAGANO, Japan, Aug. 3 (AP).—Poisonous volcanic gas killed two persons and injured 17 today when a group of high school girls climbed near a 7,181-foot active volcano, the police reported. Two pupils, 15 and 16 years old, died. They were attending a summer camp near Mount Mount-Mokushiro, about 100 miles northwest of Tokyo. A 35-year-old teacher and another 15-year-old pupil were reported in serious condition. The 38 climbers were trapped by hydrogen sulfide gas when they neared the mountain-top.

net in Jerusalem, the local Israeli authorities in the north now are permitting Lebanese villagers to cross into Israel to sell surplus crops, buy food and supplies and change money in Israeli banks. The arrangement mirrors, in smaller dimension, the active "open bridges" policy that Israel has pursued for years along the frontier with Jordan.

The political message inherent in the policy is obvious. "We are trying to demonstrate the practical feasibility and benefits of

open borders," an Israeli official said. "If it can be successful on two fronts, why not on four?"

Israelis, Lebanese Talk

TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Israeli representatives have held at least three meetings with dissident Lebanese Army officers in the last few weeks, the state radio reported today.

The radio said the meetings took place at the Rosh Hanikva checkpoint on the Lebanese-Israeli frontier under UN auspices.

hidden despite a strong movement in favor of it.

A doctor at the special center said that at least 10 women want abortions. "Others expressed the hope of keeping their babies, provided examinations prove the fetus did not suffer any damage," he said.

He added that such pollution was especially dangerous within the first three months of pregnancy.

The Vatican daily, *L'Osservatore Romano*, said today that the plan to permit therapeutic abortions in the contaminated area is "definitely worrisome."

The government decided to allocate funds for the most urgent needs of the evacuees and for some aid to the industrial, commercial and agricultural activities affected by the pollution. It was estimated that about 1,000 workers lost their jobs as the result of the closing of firms and the evacuation of several large farms.

French Bishop Warned on Mass

PARIS, Aug. 3 (AP).—The Most Rev. Roger Etchegaray, president of the Conference of French Roman Catholic Bishops, implicitly warned dissident traditionalist Bishop Marcel Lefebvre today that he faced excommunication if he went ahead with the mass he plans to celebrate in Lille Aug. 28.

Mgr. Etchegaray, the archbishop of Marseille, issued a statement addressed "to all Catholics of France," accusing Mgr. Lefebvre of "systematically disregarding the Vatican II council, rejecting the authority of the church of today in the name of the church of yesterday, and by his example—driving some of the faithful away from the links of obedience to their pastors."

[Mgr. Lefebvre was quoted today as saying that he is "ready not to go to Lille if that can help avoid further complications." Reuters reported.]

Soviet Chess Star Gets Dutch Haven

THE HAGUE, Aug. 3 (AP).—Soviet chess grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi, who applied for political asylum in the Netherlands last week, has been granted a permit to stay in the country for six months, the Justice Ministry announced today.

The world's No. 2 player has been in hiding since he asked for asylum. The ministry said it "will further consider his request to be recognized as a political refugee."

Mr. Korchnoi, 45, of Leningrad, stayed on in this country after trying for first place in a chess competition here. His wife, Bela, is still in the Soviet Union. They have a 17-year-old son.

U.K. Unit Backs Mercenary Right

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP).—British should be allowed to serve abroad as mercenaries, but the government should have their recruitment in this country, a government commission recommended today.

The report, arising from mercenary activities in the Angolan civil war, said that to prevent a British citizen from accepting service overseas would be a restriction on his personal freedom.

Any new curbs should concentrate on the activities in Britain of the men who do the hiring, said the three-member panel headed by Lord Diplock, a judge. The report will now be studied by the government.

Italy Town's Toxic Fumes May Force New Evacuations

SEVESO, Italy, Aug. 3 (AP).—Officials said today that they may evacuate more persons because of poisonous vapors that escaped more than three weeks ago from a chemical plant near this town in northern Italy.

Authorities said that light deposits of fallout have been found in some areas near the village of Desio and Cesano Maderno, south of the Ichnea chemical plant.

"We do not plan more mass evacuations as pollution is light in such areas," a health official said. "However, we might decide to send about 100 children and pregnant women away as a precaution."

A heavily polluted area of 250 acres has been fenced off, and the 630 men, women and children who lived there have been evacuated. Some experts said that it might be several months or even years before they could return.

As a precaution, about 200 Seveso children were sent to vacation resorts.

An explosion in the Swiss-owned plant released a cloud of highly toxic TCDD (tetrachlorodibenzo-dioxin), a chemical used in some defoliants. Thirty-five persons have been hospitalized for poisoning or skin infections, hundreds of birds and animals died, vegetables and foliage withered and health officials warned that the residue could have harmful effects on those who came in contact with it.

Several pregnant women from the most infected zone reported to a special medical center today to discuss whether to seek therapeutic abortions.

Giorgio Caracciolo, an official of the Milan Health Institute, said that if a medical commission decided a fetus was endangered, the woman could get an abortion without any difficulty. He pointed out that Italian law allows therapeutic abortion.

Abortion on demand is still forbidden.

Spain Amnesty Will Begin Today

MADRID, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The amnesty by King Juan Carlos that is expected to free as many as 500 of Spain's estimated 635 political prisoners is to be put into effect starting tomorrow, a spokesman for the Information Ministry said today.

He said the decree's publication in the official gazette—which will initiate the actual process of freeing the prisoners—was scheduled for tomorrow morning.

The amnesty, called by the Spanish Communist party General secretary, Santiago Carrillo, "a step toward the reconciliation of Spaniards," was announced Friday. But so far no political prisoner has yet left jail.

Australia Drops Probe Of Massacre Charge

SYDNEY, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Defense Minister Jim Killen called off today an inquiry into allegations that Australian soldiers massacred 37 unarmed Vietnamese civilians in a 1970 attack south-east of Saigon.

Jim Cairns, deputy prime minister in the former Labor government, made the charges Sunday after a two-week trip to Vietnam. Mr. Killen yesterday ordered a full investigation, but today the minister said, he was satisfied that the massacre did not take place. "The matter is closed," he said.

Britain Welcomes Call

LONDON, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The government today welcomed Mr. Kissinger's call for a negotiated settlement between the white minority and black African majority in Rhodesia.

Mr. Kissinger said the State Department was "giving preference to black personnel whenever possible."

Food Poisoning in Italy

FROSINONE, Italy, Aug. 3 (AP).—About 100 persons were stricken with food poisoning after eating wedding cakes and other pastries produced by a bakery near this city south of Rome, police reported yesterday. Twenty-six persons were hospital-

Battle to Block Changes in Constitution

Gandhi Foes Try to Limit Emergency Rule

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3 (AP).—Charging that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is trying to make her authoritarian rule permanent, non-Communist opposition parties are mounting a last-ditch campaign to block her plans to amend the Constitution.

But with the government enjoying a two-thirds majority in both houses of Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi is expected to win an easy triumph when the amendments come up for debate later this month.

Although the government's final proposals have not been announced, officials of the ruling Congress party who have studied the issue since March have repeatedly stressed that the thrust of the constitutional amendments would be to insure the "supremacy of Parliament."

The officials have said that the legislation is also designed to limit judiciary's power to overturn legislation passed by Parliament.

Onright Ban
According to one proposal under consideration, there would be a flat ban on judicial review of constitutional amendments. The courts would be allowed to consider the validity of ordinary legislation, but decisions by the judges would have to be a two-thirds majority, instead of a simple majority as at present.

The Congress party has argued that the constitutional changes are necessary "to remove hurdles and pave the way for rapid and far-reaching economic changes."

But an opposition-backed committee that includes representatives of non-Communist parties and leading jurists has taken a different view.

"The committee has no doubt that the claim made by the ruling party that the constitutional changes proposed by it are necessary for achieving socio-economic objectives is nothing but a cover for achieving wholly different objectives," the opposition members said in a statement released Sunday night.

"It is clear to the committee that the drastic changes in the Constitution which are being proposed by the ruling party are for the purpose of institutionalizing the present emergency on a permanent basis and for establishing an authoritative polity in the country."

Checks and Balances
The statement also contended that the ruling party's proposals would "emasculate the concept of checks and balances by seriously diminishing the scope of judicial review."

Finally, the opposition committee urged that Parliament not consider any constitutional amendments until "fresh elections have been held under conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections."

The committee argued that the existing Parliament "has forfeited its moral and political authority to amend the Constitution" because its regular five-year term expired in March.

"Parliament's term was extended for a year when the Congress party decided to postpone national elections for the first time since independence, arguing that a vote then would have dis-

rupted attempts to improve political and economic conditions in the country."

Mrs. Gandhi's view is that her party still has its mandate from the electorate, based on the 1971 parliamentary elections that returned the Congress party to power with a landslide two-thirds majority.

Public Discussion
The government and the opposition also differ on whether there has been sufficient public discussion on the constitutional changes.

Law Minister H. R. Gokhale said last week that he was "happy over the countrywide debate." He cited newspaper articles on the topic and suggestions that he had been received from universities, bar councils and lawyers.

The opposition committee, however, maintained in its statement that "no such free debate has been allowed by the government."

The latest opposition statement itself was heavily censored, with newspapers not allowed to publish the suggestion that Parliament should not take up the constitutional issues until fresh elections are held.

Pondicherry Decays Gently But Is Still Neat, Quiet, Clean

By Henry Kamm

PONDICHERRY, India (UPI).—The sound of the ceiling fans, the indispensable backdrop to colonial life in the tropics, is a squeak now in this sweltering enclave on the Bay of Bengal that France ceded to India more than two decades ago, and the flies hover low instead of clearing out.

To drive into the heart of the city from Madras, 85 miles to the north, is to leave India—with its unadorned, underhoused and unquipped streets.

Pondicherry is genteel, neatly laid out, quiet and clean as is no other town of its size in India. It is eccentric, and it is inexorably and gently going to seed.

The few hundred colonial administrators, soldiers, importers, doctors, priests, teachers and dentists for whose sole comfort the city was built by the French, who arrived on the Coromandel coast of southeastern India in the 17th century, have gone home. Their place as the local elite has been taken by the followers, Indian and European, of a gurg of yoga.

A Few Frenchmen
A few Frenchmen remain—a Corsican who manufactures eau de Cologne and a little pastis on rue Dumas, a creole who runs the Grand Hotel de l'Europe, which his father founded in the 18th century, and whose determined French menu has not changed except for occasional compromises to dissemble the absence of some ingredients.

There are a couple of dozen French teachers, who staff a French school and who appear, for the most part, to be best with nostalgia for years just passed in similar schools in Cambodia or Laos.

There is also a French consulate general. In its waiting room a photograph of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing looks crisply from a molly frame over a daylong setting dominated by a plaster bust of Marianne, a yellowing map of France's railroad system, creaking furniture and an incongruous poster inviting the sweating visitors in saris or loin wraps to go skiing in France.

Le Merjoure
Despite the loin wraps, saris and familiarity with the French language that ranges from halting to marginal, the visitors are French. They are local people who opted for France in what is called here *Le Merjoure* of 1964, in which the enclave and three other small French territories were merged into India.

The flow of visitors to the consulate is mainly made up of their children, French citizens as well, and concerns their hopes for going to France. For the lucky 700 who find room there, the French school is a way station to a land of opportunities lacking in India.

France provides scholarships grants and school places for those whose French is good enough. The demand is so high that even the occasional examinations for admission to the French Army have mass appeal—but few successful candidates, because most of the French citizens here speak no French. The principal value of a French passport to thousands of young people since 1964 has been that it opened the way to get out of India.

French Bounty
For about 1,000 of those who remain—there are 12,000 Pondicherrians of French citizenship—France provides bounty in the form of pensions for former soldiers and salaries for those who work at the consulate or at the large office that the French paymaster maintains.

The payments, which convert into sums of rupees that seem astronomical to Indians, are a case of deep jealousy, often

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Emerging and Contradictory

Helping GOP Delegate Tally Inexact, Complex Science

By Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP)—Uncommitted delegates in Pennsylvania have handled their "unbinding" their numbers. Others are in all the attention and their heads off.

problem-or bonanza, depending on one's viewpoint-is attention that is coming the competing forces of it Ford and challenger Reagan.

It is the clutter of the media trying to sort out ahead and by how much, telephone calls continue, the national wire services, networks and news-

results make up one of the most confusing elements of any hard-to-follow political race, because the tallies do not add up the same. They are completely contradictory.

the Ford forces, led by delegate number James, with issue a count that they have exceeded number of delegates (1,130) to win the nomination.

Ford is Ahead

next day, the Reagan whose chief delegate is Anderson Carter, will they passed 1,140 dele-

gates.

U.S. In Michigan

gan Sees all Gains

continued from Page 1

before the opening of the Kansas National Convention in Kansas City, Mo., on

aker's national count now President 1,134 delegates, more than a majority, and Reagan 1,028, with 97 delegates. The Times tally for the President, 1,035 Reagan and 117 uncommitted, indicating that the con-

not yet over.

Will Go Public

Reagan continued to insist that he had 1,140 votes, arguing that 45 to 50 counted as pro-Ford in

maintained by news orgs. are really Reagan sup-

who will "go public" later.

12 pro-Reagan votes announced yesterday, including

a state senator from N.Y., and James Teets Virginia in addition to

Pennsylvania, were de-

clared by Mr. Seas as merely

part of the lot.

sears stopped short of say-

ing the selection of Sen.

had produced the con-

clusion that the con-

of the potential Reagan

had persuaded the 12 to

gates days earlier and now they are just adding gray.

The fact is that President Ford is ahead. He has not reached the number of delegates needed to nominate, although he is close, far closer than Mr. Reagan.

One of the more conservative counts has been that of the Washington Post. In general, it has regarded the claims with utmost skepticism and has put delegates into a candidate's column only after the delegates themselves have confirmed that status.

Thus, the Post count for Mr. Ford yesterday stood at 1,108, whereas some other counts give him more. United Press International currently gives him 1,132, for instance, while the Newsweek edition dated Aug. 2 gives him 1,123 solid votes plus another 33 "leaners."

An example of where a significant difference in the counts occurs is West Virginia.

UPI says that Mr. Ford has 13 votes there, Mr. Reagan has 8 and 9 are uncommitted. Newsweek says Mr. Ford has a solid 10 votes there and another 3 lean to him. It says that Mr. Reagan has 7 solid votes and 3 lean to him.

The Post's count, contrarily, gives 9 solid votes to Mr. Ford and 6 to Mr. Reagan, with a much larger total of uncommitted—13. Post reporters polled all of the uncommitted delegates twice within the week to make sure they still had not pledged their votes to either side.

Unit Rule

The Post has carried all 30 of the delegates from Mississippi as uncommitted, not knowing whether they would follow the unit rule and cast all 30 as a bloc—and in which direction—or whether the 30 delegates would vote as individuals.

Since Mr. Reagan's announcement that he had 1,140 votes, Richard Schweiker would be his vice-presidential choice if he wins the nomination. Mr. Ford has gained more delegates than Mr. Reagan.

Yesterday's announcement by Reagan aides that they had gained 10 new delegate votes in Sen. Schweiker's home state illustrates the game playing that is going on in the delegate-counting arena.

Of the 10 Pennsylvania names issued by the Reagan camp, 5 long ago had been firmly (and publicly) committed to Mr. Reagan and two others had told Post reporters that they were uncommitted technically but were certain they would vote for Mr. Reagan.

Of the 10 "new" names announced, then, in the Post's delegate count, 5 uncommitted votes were actually transferred to the Reagan column.

One of the more interesting states in terms of strength or no strength is New Jersey, where all of the counts give 50 delegates to Mr. Ford and say no other

7 are yet uncommitted.

Post reporters insist that they will get a bunch of delegate votes in New Jersey. They insist that they have commitments.

During a luncheon interview with Post reporters and editors Friday, Reagan campaign manager John Sears said that he had such commitments, but could not recall the names—that they were on a list back on his desk and that he would provide them if a Post reporter would call later.

No Return Call

The Post reporter called later. His secretary said that Mr. Sears was too busy to talk then but promised to have him call back. The reporter explained Mr. Sears's promise to provide names of the New Jersey delegates who had committed to him.

Mr. Sears never called back. Meanwhile, a canvass by the Post of all the uncommitted (that is not pledged to Mr. Ford) delegates in New Jersey shows that none has pledged to either man.

Despite Mr. Sears's insistence that he had firm assurances of such commitments, uncommitted delegates there yesterday assured Post reporters that not only had they not given their commitments to Mr. Reagan, but that aides to Mr. Reagan had not even solicited their commitments in recent weeks.

Well-placed present and former FBI agents, however, called the new phase of the probe a "fishing expedition," and a source claimed that Justice Department lawyers had resorted to "Gestapo tactics" calling up agents with no warning and



HIGH TIDE—Shoes in hand, a Miami policeman checks a car stalled by a rainstorm during the rush hour.

Army Document Tells of Bid To Hide Fatal '53 Drug Test

By Joseph B. Treaster

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT)—An internal Army report made public yesterday tells of a government effort to conceal the Army's sponsorship of experiments with hallucinogenic drugs that resulted in the death of a civilian subject in New York 23 years ago.

The report quotes one of the physicians in charge of the fatal test as saying that the drug was administered not for the benefit of the patient but "in an attempt to create an exaggerated mental state (schizophrenia)."

The death of the civilian, Harold Blauer, 42, was disclosed by the Army last August at a time when the drug experiments were being investigated by Congress and by journalists.

There are conflicting accounts in the report as to the extent of the physical examination given to Mr. Blauer, a professional tennis player, but an Army colonel and one of the doctors in charge are cited as indicating that the examination was not thorough and that if they had had more information, the drug, a derivative of mescaline, would not have been administered.

Patient Not Informed

Furthermore, the report quoted a Department of Justice memo as saying that "neither the patient nor his family were advised of the proposed therapy (sic) or gave permission."

In its disclosure last August, the Army said it appeared the drug was being used for "diagnostic" purposes.

Rep. Thomas Downey, D-N.Y., made the new report available to reporters and said it had been compiled by the inspector general of the Army. He said that the decision to keep secret the Army's role in the test had been made "in the interests of national security and to avoid adverse publicity."

A spokesman for the Army said that the Army had not been aware that the report was being released and could not immediately comment on it.

She said that the report, which was completed last September, had not been made public by the Army because of litigation against it by members of the Blauer family.

Mr. Blauer's daughter, Elizabeth Barrett, 36, a widow who lives in Manhattan, has filed a federal tort claim for \$8.5 million for the "wrongful death" of her father and an \$85-million civil suit alleging that government officials, Army officers and doctors conspired to cover up a "wide-scale experimental drug program on human subjects."

Mr. Blauer died on Jan. 8, 1953, at the New York Psychiatric Institute, which is affiliated with nearby Presbyterian Hospital and the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Four days after the Army's disclosure last year about the death, Rep. Downey told The New York Times that he believed the Army had deliberately tried to cover up its involvement in the incident.

Then, last September, The Times told in an article how officials of the New York State attorney general's office, the U.S. Department of Justice and the Army had maneuvered to keep the Army's role secret as a New York state lawyer arranged an \$18,000 out-of-court settlement with Mr. Blauer's widow, who had filed two claims for a total of \$250,000. The inspector general's report appeared to confirm the earlier reports in The Times.

Frank Alleged

When Miss Barrett, who uses her middle name rather than that of her husband and does not use the honorific Mrs., filed her claims, she maintained that any releases obtained from her mother in the case had been obtained fraudulently.

Miss Barrett has said that her father admitted himself to the Psychiatric Institute in early December, 1952, suffering from "depression and tension" after her mother divorced him and went to Mexico. She said he had been scheduled to be released from the institute the day after the fatal experiment.

Documents detailing the experiment with Mr. Blauer indicate that he protested the injections.

In the latest report, Dr. James Castell, one of the three doctors listed as "principal investigators" in the experiment and the only one still alive, is said to have told Army investigators that the drugs administered under Army contract to patients at the institute were "in addition to diagnostic and therapeutic treatment."

Dr. Castell, who is believed to be in private practice now in southwestern Massachusetts, is quoted as saying his recollection was that the drugs were being given to simulate schizophrenia to give "researchers an opportunity to develop a treatment for this condition."

Hired to Clean Vermont Town

History of a Drug Agent: 105 False Arrests

By John Kitter

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 3 (NYT)—Paul Lawrence came into this town in August, 1973, like Wyatt Earp.

There were hippies all over Taylor Park and along Main Street then and the city fathers, in effect, wanted a hired gun to clean up the little town.

Within a year, the detective had made more than 100 arrests, organized the biggest drug raid in the state's history, was expanding his work into other parts of northern New England and was being considered to head a planned statewide drug enforcement agency.

Now Lawrence is in jail. A special state commission last week finished reviewing 240 cases brought by Lawrence and it has recommended that all of those arrested be pardoned.

Gov. Thomas Salmon, calling the Lawrence affair "a sad day for law enforcement," has said that he would issue a pardon to anyone convicted on Lawrence's word alone.

Frivolous Arrests

A special prosecutor appointed by the governor has determined that all but one of the 106 arrests made by Lawrence in the St. Albans area were fraudulent. The prosecutor is convinced that most of the drugs entered as evidence came from the New York State Police Laboratory.

"It was lawlessness of the first order," said the special prosecutor, Robert Gensberg.

The story of Lawrence is the story of clashing generations and values in U.S. life. Among the merchants and storekeepers of St. Albans, there are many who still think Lawrence did a good job.

"We wish that Lawrence had been able to make the arrests legally. We do feel sorry about that," Mayor Melvin Mays said in the back of his shoe store the other day.

It was shocking, the mayor recalled, when the changes of the 1960s rippled into this quiet backwater town near the Canadian border.

Drug Overdose

Suddenly, it seemed, there were dirty, long-haired ragged youths drinking beer at all hours in the park in the center of town. At the local high school, there was talk of heavy drug use. A young woman died of a drug overdose in the park.

It was all a bit much for this town of 8,000.

To those familiar with narcotics investigations, Lawrence's method of operation raised questions. He always worked alone; there was never corroborating evidence of his alleged narcotics buys. The drugs presented as evidence were not placed in safekeeping. He took them back to his apartment and, eventually, to the New York State Police Laboratory in Albany.

Police Chief George Hebert gave him roughly \$12,500 for his supposed drug buys. The money was never recovered or used as evidence.

Mr. Gensberg, who investigated the case later, found his suspicions also were aroused by the extraordinary number of heroin buys in a small town.

Let of Drugs

Otto Koerner, the former proprietor of a local bar, and others concede that there were a lot of drugs around at the time.

But, they said, the drugs were primarily marijuana, LSD and amphetamines (known as "speed") rather than the heroin that figured prominently in the arrests made by Lawrence.

Lawrence was arrested the next

"It was a tough time," Mr. Mays said, remembering the fear of the drugs. "We were in a real quandary. The laws seemed to be much more in favor of those accused and the law enforcement officers had both hands tied behind their backs. The city council was alarmed. The taxpayers were demanding action."

So the city council voted \$8,000 to hire Lawrence, who was then 28 and is now 31, as an undercover narcotics agent.

Lawrence, a former state trooper, was then chief of the four-man department in the town of Vergennes. But he was not all that he seemed. He was discharged from the Army shortly after basic training for "character and behavior disorders." He resigned from the state police in October, 1971, shortly before an internal report found that he had beaten a handcuffed prisoner with a flashlight.

Controversial Cases

Much of Lawrence's work had been devoted to narcotics cases, some of them controversial. In the Brattleboro area in 1970, he testified in two cases that he had, at the same time, purchased drugs from two persons in two different places. Suspicious, the county prosecutor would no longer take Lawrence's cases unless he took a polygraph test, which he refused to do.

Officials in St. Albans, however, knew none of this and townspeople voiced approval as Lawrence's efforts led to the first wave of arrests of 27 "long hairs." Sale of heroin, the charges read—heroin, cocaine, LSD, heroin, heroin.

The young people shouted that they were being framed.

For the three defense lawyers who battled most of the cases, Joseph Cahill, James Leary and Daniel Lynch, it was the beginning of a period of frustration.

"It was like a Russian novel," said Mr. Cahill, who was then the area's public defender. "Here you had clients you knew were innocent and nobody would listen to you."

Throughout the fall and winter, there were more arrests and swift convictions.

Entrapment Scheme

Then the bubble burst. Because he became so widely known in the area, Lawrence was sent to the police department in Burlington, just across the county line.

The Chittenden County prosecutor, Patrick Leahy, who was then running successfully for the U.S. Senate, became alarmed by Lawrence's reputation and devised a scheme to trap him.

He borrowed an undercover man, Michael Schwartz, from the Brooklyn district attorney's office. A mug shot was taken of Mr. Schwartz and a false police record describing him as a drug dealer was placed in the Burlington Police files. He was given a nickname: "The Rabbi."

A police sergeant said within Lawrence's hearing that The Rabbi, a big drug dealer, was back in town.

Fake Heroin Buy

Mr. Schwartz was sent out to sit on a park bench while the police watched from a nearby hotel room. Lawrence drove along the street, spotted Mr. Schwartz and, without talking to him or even walking through the park, returned to the police station and said he had made a heroin buy, according to testimony at his trial.

Lawrence was arrested the next

day and Gov. Salmon appointed the special prosecutor to look into the affair. Lawrence was convicted and sentenced to a four-to-eight-year term on charges of a false buy from Mr. Schwartz.

Mr. Gensberg, the prosecutor, brought perjury charges against him for two counts of lying about his military record and got a sentence of a maximum of 10 years. Mr. Gensberg also secured indictments on four other counts, but decided not to prosecute them, he said, in order to concentrate on reviewing the cases for pardon.

Sad Examples

"Here's one kid who was mentally sound before his arrest and now has a history of two years in and out of mental hospitals. There are two to three cases of marriages breaking up. Here's a letter from a girl whose family threw her out and would never believe her. Here's a guy who can't get meaningful work," Mr. Gensberg said.

In his investigation, Mr. Gensberg became convinced that the drugs submitted by Lawrence as evidence for his first series of supposed heroin buys, for the purchase of an extremely rare five-sided tablet of LSD and for the only opium arrest ever made in Vermont, all came from a drug sample kit given to him by a friend in the New York State Police Laboratory.

At the state prison farm in Windsor, Lawrence maintained his innocence in a telephone interview. "I had a surveillance on a place where a lot of dealing was going on and it led to the state's attorney, who is now a senator, and a lot of his assistants who were dealing," he said. "That's why I got busted."

Leahy needed the liberal vote. It was all political.

Things are quieter in St. Albans now. Signs around the park announce a 12:30 a.m. curfew and warn against alcoholic beverages. Hippies give the town a wide berth. "Life goes on," said a lawyer. "Has anybody learned anything? Probably not. Can it happen again? Sure."

Viking Digs Second Specimen Of Mars Soil in Life Search

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 3 (AP)—Viking's mechanical arm thrust into Martian soil today for the second time, grasping fresh dirt to explore for basic units of life.

A shallow trench, dug beside the place where Viking first scratched the Martian surface last week, appeared in a picture beamed back by the robot lander this morning.

The lander was to signal later whether the dirt was successfully deposited in a funnel leading to the organic analysis instrument. A failure to get the dirt delivered last week was the reason for today's digging.

The search for organic compounds in the soil was expected to help scientists determine whether the strange activity Viking has detected in the surface dirt is a sign of Martian life or merely a chemical process that mimics life processes. Results of the study were to be released later this week.

Organic Matter Sought

The instrument—a gas chromatograph mass spectrometer—will search for molecules of organic matter which, if found in sufficient amounts and complexity, would strongly suggest living organisms are present.

A hastily organized special scientific team was undecided on the puzzling gas emitted by a dirt sample already inside the mini-laboratory.

Soon after a liquid nutrient was fed to the bit of soil last week, gas containing a radioactive tracer in the nutrient began pouring out at a startling rate. Dr. Gil Levin, who heads the team monitoring the experiment, said yesterday the gas generation was no longer accelerating and had reached a steady flow.

But neither earth organisms nor nonliving chemical processes known to scientists here could explain the rate at which gas was emitted by the soil sample, said Dr. Levin.

Different Curve

"Biological responses (in experiments on earth) that started this rapidly have generally continued to evolve gas for a longer



NYT. Paul Lawrence in office.

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Hunger Is a Top Issue at Eucharistic Congress

By Kenneth A. Briggs

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3 (NYT)—The emergence of world hunger as a top Roman Catholic concern was dramatized yesterday at the first full day of the 41st Eucharistic Congress when Mother Teresa, the celebrated missionary to Calcutta's poor, said a prayer over a table of round loaves of bread and then broke one to share with others.

The growing seriousness of nutrition as a church issue put it high on the congress agenda. During the week the assembly, which is expected to draw a mil-

lion visitors, has scheduled symposia on the physical and spiritual hunger of mankind.

Among those addressing the hunger conference were the Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe, superior general of the world's Jesuits, Bishop James Rausch, executive secretary of the U.S. Catholic Bishops' Conference, and Archbishop Heider of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

Meanwhile, a ship at a Philadelphia pier was being loaded with 2,000 tons of rice destined for Bangladesh as a gift of the area's contributors to Operation Rice Bowl, an agency that grew out of planning for the congress.

At a conference on family life yesterday, Princess Grace of Monaco, a native of this city, warned against permissiveness in child rearing and declared that "the Christian family is of utmost importance and can be a strong and vital force in today's society."

"But we need help," she continued, "and we look hopefully to the church for encouragement and guidance."

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UPI. Princess Grace at congress

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nied by her husband, Prince Ranier, who also spoke, and two of their children, Princess Caroline and Prince Albert.

Hunger Symposium

The hunger symposium heard speakers repeatedly tie the food problem to a basic world economic and political policies.

Bishop Rausch urged his listeners to consider the issue "primarily in terms of the demands of social justice in an increasingly interdependent world."

"Justice recognizes the rights of others and seeks various structural changes required to meet these rights," he said, suggesting that Christians give a "witness" by reducing their food intake and working for governmental reforms.

Father Arrupe, after outlining the complexities of the hunger problem, offered a practical response. Proposing that more Christians follow the example of participants in Operation Rice Bowl, who fasted at least one meal a week and donated their money to the church, Father Arrupe said:

"If this challenge were taken up merely by Roman Catholics and in the United States alone, and if the amount saved only averaged out at \$1 per person per week, this would reach the huge sum of over \$2.5 billion a year."

Tehran Crash Kills 5

TEHRAN, Aug. 3 (Reuters)—Five South Korean crewmen were killed when their cargo plane, a Boeing 707, hit a mountain and crashed shortly after takeoff here yesterday, a South Korean Embassy spokesman said.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the

DIAMOND

INVESTMENT FOR YOU

Now you have the opportunity to buy quality diamonds for investment,

The Portuguese Model

"This," Mario Soares told the Portuguese National Assembly, "is the first time in 50 years that a Premier has come here to render accounts to the representatives of the Portuguese people." And, fittingly enough, he summed up his program in four hours of explanation: the Assembly will debate it over five days.

Mr. Soares's problem, and that of Portugal, is grave and complex. An economy that is badly battered, a government that must prove itself, a wide spectrum of ideology—all of these go into the work that the Premier and the Assembly must undertake. And they do so under the watchful eye of the military, itself still divided on goals, as well as of a populace that has made a strong bid for a genuinely democratic state, but which contains volatile elements that could threaten that state.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Soares, himself a Socialist, is seeking a broad consensus as he takes up the task of restoring Portugal to a sound economy under an effective, popularly chosen, government. But the Soares idea of Socialism on the Portuguese model—"competitive coexistence between capitalism and socialism"—was more than a political base on which to found a coalition. It is something that Western Europe has evolved since World War II, a wedding of dogmas that has been celebrated

in most countries there, and which offers better hopes of success and durability than the kind of confrontation that once was the rule.

It has, for example, worked very well for West Germany, and is gaining acceptance in a Britain shaken by too great an adherence to theory. Soares will stand on the Socialist advances made during the military regime—but he recognizes, as do the British, that the old Socialist cure-all of nationalization is by no means necessarily a remedy. The notion was that the profits of nationalized industries would go to the nation—but in fact it has too often been the case that the nation must assume the losses of such industries.

And the Portuguese model may provide a better way of coping with the third force of modern industrialized societies—the labor unions—than either an avowedly capitalist or dogmatically Socialist program. It is a pragmatic approach—and that is one that labor has shown, in both democratic and Communist countries, is necessary to meet the often conflicting demands of higher wages and competitive world market prices.

Mr. Soares seems to have made a good beginning for the new Portugal. It is like the elections that preceded it—only a beginning. But there has to be a first step, and the Portuguese Premier seems headed in the right direction.

Apartheid on Trial

South Africa's "separate development" policy has been dealt a savage blow which the country's white rulers will find it difficult to explain to 18 million blacks and an already skeptical outside world. Three months before the showpiece "homeland" known as Transkei is to be granted "independence" from the white government in Pretoria, its black leaders headed by Chief Kaiser Matanzima have arrested nine prominent members of the opposition Democratic party.

The reason for the arrests is clear: Hector Nkomo, leader of the Democrats, is an eloquent opponent of an "independence" he regards as bogus and an apartheid policy that he and his colleagues condemn as destructive of the rights of South Africa's black majority. The detentions prevented Democratic members from participating in the final debate of the Transkeian legislature on the Constitution that will go into effect with "independence."

If they are still in detention they will also be barred from running in the legislative elections scheduled for a month before the independence date of Oct. 26. In that event, Matanzima would take over as prime minister of an "independent" Transkei operating under a state of emergency after farcical elections—hardly the situation envisioned by the white architects of apartheid for their model "homeland."

Matanzima's repressive action is merely

the latest exposure of glaring flaws in the apartheid policy as applied to the Transkei and eight other "homelands." The Pretoria government has decreed that when the Transkei becomes independent, 3 million blacks belonging to the Xhosa and Sotho tribes automatically become Transkeian citizens. This means that 1.3 million of these, who live outside the Transkei, will lose South African citizenship, whether or not they have any genuine links with the Transkei.

One of the most deplorable aspects of "separate development" is that, if carried to completion, it will leave without any real political rights about half of South Africa's black population, whose labor will still be needed in "white" areas to fuel the country's economy. The 1.3 million Xhosa and Sothos will be only the first to be arbitrarily reclassified as aliens in what most of them have always regarded as their own country.

An "independent" Transkei seems certain to be a diplomatic outcast, not only because Matanzima has tried to silence the opponents of independence but because to recognize his government would be to condone apartheid, a cruel hoax for most black South Africans and a root cause of the recent outbreaks in black townships that provoked such savage reprisals from South Africa's white rulers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

OECD's Economic Blueprint

The [OECD] scenario has the merit of drawing economic inferences from the main change that has occurred in recent years, a change which concerns not consumer habits, as was said a little too hastily, but the structures of production. The rise in energy prices, sharp wage increases, the struggle against pollution all make necessary a major modification in the internal distribution of incomes. The industrialized countries will have to export more, because trade conditions have been modified detrimentally to them (because of the rise in oil prices). They will have to devote a larger part of their resources to investments. Hence the necessity to effect a transfer from the revenues from work to the revenues from capital. This paradoxically means that the economic "pattern" of the West will have to draw closer to that of the Communist countries, where the consumer is treated as a poor relative.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Britain and Uganda

It is difficult to see what has been achieved by [Britain's] severing the links with Uganda. President Amin's regime is a cruel, chaotic parade of power. There is nothing to be said in its favor. But for the sake of continuity and contact, and in hope of better things to come, Britain maintains relations with various unpleasant systems all over the world. This does not express any degree of approval for those systems. Why should Uganda be an exception to this practice? ... Compared with the ugly face of Amin's

Uganda, Kenya presents a picture of a relatively humane, relatively multiracial and unreservedly Western-looking society. ... Kenya is, of course, an imperfect developing society, but at least it offers more hope than the feudalism of Amin's Uganda.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Reagan's Bluff

Reagan, the champion of conservatives, has surprisingly chosen the most liberal of the senators as his running mate. ... It is still too early to know whether the poker bluff of the man from the West will prove rewarding or will ring the knell of his candidacy. But Gerald Ford has snatched from John Connally ... a support that constitutes a major trump card. Gerald Ford has not said that he would make Connally his running mate, but he did not say the contrary either.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

EEC and Law of Sea

Whatever progress is made at the fifth session of the UN Law of the Sea Conference, which opened in New York Monday and will last seven weeks, is not likely to be of any help to Britain in the immediate problems we face over fishery limits. This is because the principle of 200-mile "economic zones" offshore each coastal state—to include fishing and fish-conservation rights—has already been agreed in all but final legal form, but the nine countries of the European Economic Community, including Britain, have yet to agree how to regulate the EEC's own 200-mile "pond."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

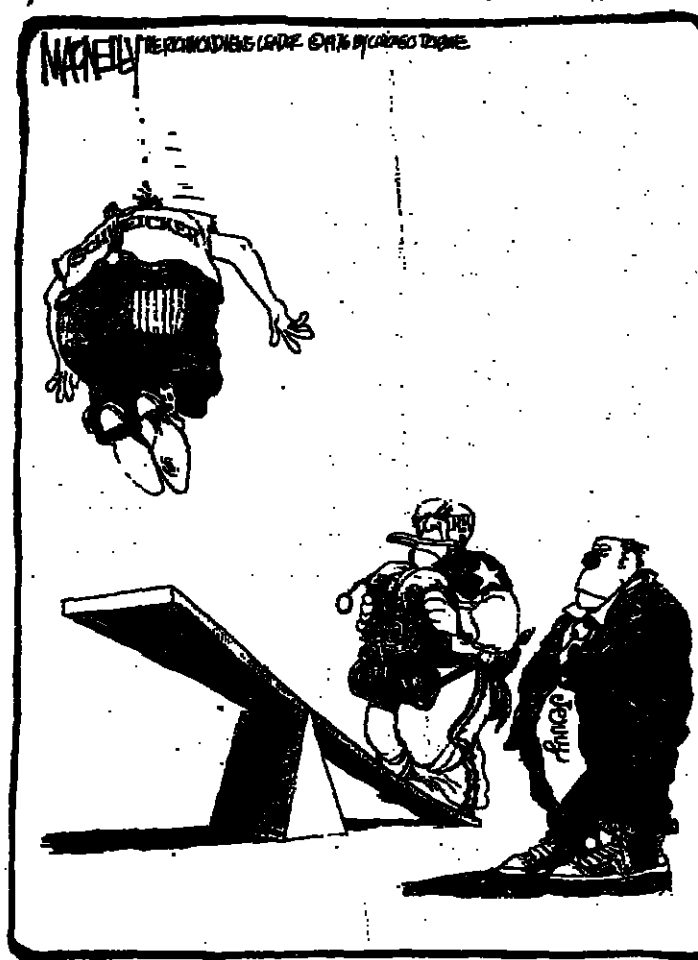
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON.—According to Nicaraguan sources, President Zelaya, in his message to the Nicaraguan Assembly yesterday proclaimed the adherence of his government to the Monroe Doctrine in its fullest extent. He eulogized the efforts of the U.S. government in opposing all attempts of European governments to colonize in South or Central America, or to interfere in the isthmian Canal project.

Fifty Years Ago

BOSTON.—Albert J. Beveridge, former senator from Indiana, declared at a Republican meeting yesterday that he expected to see President Coolidge renominated by acclamation in 1928 and elected overwhelmingly. "We need a man at the head of the government," he said, "who does not lose his head and balances all the elements, and it is for this reason that I am exclusively for Calvin Coolidge."



Targets for a Tax Revolt in U.S.

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—In the past two decades, the share of the average family's income paid in direct taxes has almost doubled. Those families with twice or even four times the income have experienced only half as big a relative increase in their tax load.

That startling measure of the shifting burden and increasing inequity of taxes is but one of the many findings buried in a booklet with the intimidating title of "Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism, 1976 Edition." It was released at a press briefing last week by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a 17-year-old agency in which representatives of national, state and local governments study the operations of the federal system in the United States.

In the past, the ACIR's dry-as-dust statistical studies have fueled recommendations which led to such major changes as the general revenue-sharing program.

Next Decade

New reports from the commission's Washington staff illuminate some of the realities which will shape the policy choices that all levels of government will be making in the next decade.

One table, for example, shows the extraordinary shift from defense to domestic welfare spending in the past 22 years. In 1954, at the end of the Korean war, the federal defense budget was almost equal to the combined domestic spending of federal, state and local governments—\$47.1 billion for defense; \$49.9 billion for all domestic programs. This year, the domestic expenditures have risen to 78 per cent of the government pie, while defense has shrunk to 22 per cent.

To put it another way, half of the past two decades' rapid growth in domestic spending has been financed by taxes and deficits, and half by a shift in spending from defense to civilian programs. The implication: Unless new international agreements are reached, domestic program growth will have to slow. The armed services cannot continue to subsidize half its expanding cost.

Surprising Insights

Here's another example of the surprising insights the ACIR studies afford. Probably no two topics have generated more controversy about the proper role of government than education and health. From the way they're discussed, one would think the records were comparable. Not so.

In 1950, the federal government paid 27 per cent of the education bills in this country; state and local governments paid 73 per cent. In 1975, the federal share was up 2 per cent, the state and local government up 11 per cent, and the federal share had been cut in half to 13 per cent.

Reason: The main variable in federal education spending is the size of the veterans' educational programs—high after World War II, much reduced now. The more controversial federal aid to education programs are, relatively speaking, insignificant. Now, contrast that with health spending. So far, most of the public debate suggests that the question of national health assistance is still to be settled. The trends say otherwise. In 1950, the federal government's total expenditure on health and medical care was \$1.4 billion. State and local expenditures were barely more, and the private sector paid for 74 per cent of the total health bill. As recently as 1965, the same ratio held—75 per cent private dollars in the health field.

Spending Boom

But in the last decade, federal health spending has literally exploded—to eight times the dollar amount of 1965, and the private share of the health bill has dropped below 50 per cent. If the trend continues, government will soon be paying more than half of all medical bills—and we had better hope there is a national health plan by that time. If only for cost control.

Let's get back to that first matter of surprise—tax burdens—

and compare what's happened to the average family, the well-off family, and the rich. In 1953, the average family had an income of \$5,000. By 1975, it had risen to \$14,000. The well-off family is defined as having twice that income in each year, and the wealthy family 4 times that much. The direct taxes on the average family rose 92 per cent in those 22 years; the well-off family's taxes 49 per cent; and the wealthy family's 46 per cent. No wonder

there is a tax revolt in this country. But what taxes are really to blame? The ACIR study shows two major culprits, neither widely suspected by most taxpayers. The average family had a 26 per cent increase in its federal income tax burden in that period. But far more important was the 400 per cent increase in Social Security taxes, which went from just over 1 per cent of the family income to almost 6 per cent.

The other big source of inequity was the state and local income tax system. The average family had a 53 per cent increase in those taxes, more than twice as much as their wealthier neighbors experienced.

Thus, the tax revolt should be aimed at the Federal Social Security taxes, and the state and local income taxes. That is another surprise from this deceptively innocuous advisory organization.

Are We—or Is Our Strategy—MAD?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—A gloomy stir has been created in NATO Europe by the University of Miami's publication of a book called "War Survival in Soviet Strategy," by Prof. Leon Gouré. The Russian-born Gouré emigrated to the United States in 1940, eventually becoming an adviser on civil defense to the U.S. government.

He believes that Moscow has never accepted the U.S. idea of a balance of terror or that Dr. Strangelove idea of MAD—the acronym for "Mutual Assured Destruction." The latter reckons if either superpower can count on retaining enough strategic nuclear weapons to destroy the other, after suffering a surprise attack, no government could afford to risk war.

Former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara was the original prophet of this formula and current Washington concepts of "mutual sufficiency"—meaning we need enough power to convince Moscow an assault would be insane—stem from it.

Two Critiques

During the past week two formidable critiques of allied strategic thinking have been mounted, one in the Times of London by Lord Chalfont, one in the paper defense correspondent and a minister of state, the other in the widely circulated "Foreign

Report" of the Economist. Both seem persuaded of the accuracy of Gouré's information and come to terrifying conclusions.

"I am deeply sorry if I tread on anyone's dreams," Chalfont writes, "but I feel bound to draw attention to the fact that the nuclear balance, always a fragile and uncertain edifice, is being demolished before our very eyes ... while the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks have been going on, and partly as a result of American concessions during those negotiations, the Soviet Union has achieved a position of strategic nuclear superiority over the United States ..."

"The nuclear balance ceases to exist at the moment when one side believes it has acquired the capacity to deliver an effective nuclear attack upon the other and survive the ensuing retaliation. My proposition is that the Soviet Union is resolved to acquire that capacity in the very near future."

"Foreign Report" predicts the Soviet Union will have valid strategic superiority by the end of this year and asserts that Soviet leaders believe they could then destroy an adversary without suffering unacceptable reprisals. It says Moscow has invested enormously in civil defense and survival programs while the Americans have unilaterally

mothballed their anti-missile defense system. Soviet military writers believe their country's casualties in a nuclear war would be about equal to or even less than those of World War II.

Buried Food Stocks

Moscow has made civil defense into a separate service of the armed forces under a colonel-general, according to "Foreign Report." Most new factories are built away from large urban areas and "Russian society is now equipped to go underground at short notice" with immense food stocks being buried. Missile sites have been hardened to about 15 times the strength of those in the United States.

In the past decade Moscow has spent more than \$60 billion on assorted civil defense measures compared with \$17 billion in the United States. Frequent evacuation exercises are held in Soviet plants and there is a drumbeat of propaganda on preparedness.

The Russians are deploying 10 new land-based ballistic missile systems and are already ahead of the United States in nuclear throw-weight, total ICBMs and submarine-launched missiles and megatonnage. By 1980 it is possible they may surpass the United States in strategic bombers.

They have accelerated development of chemical and biological weapons while our program has been scrapped.

"Foreign Report" relates all this to a background of Kremlin sleet talk featured by last year's Helsinki European security accord. It quotes a Col. Koran as noting the "unpopularity of civil defense among the wide masses of the population" in the West.

I am in no position to judge the veracity of this information but it is certainly well within the realm of probability that approximately this kind of approach has been going on. For years something similar has lain at the heart of Chinese defensive strategy.

Chairman Mao was quoted long ago as telling French Socialists that even if half of China's population was killed in a conflict, more than enough would survive for China to be victorious. Surely the people of the United States have a right to be informed about the truth of the statements made above so that they can debate whether it is necessary to revise our strategic assumptions. Mere national survival should be the paramount issue of this autumn's election. Are we—or is our strategy—MAD?

Lebanese Crucible: A Pattern

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Apart from being a terrible tragedy, if civil war in Lebanon has been, diplomatically speaking, a crucible, a crucible in the Arab world and between the Arabs and a great power. While the events all outcome remains uncertain, events are trending in a highly favorable to the U.S. interest of achieving peace in the Middle East and reducing Soviet influence.

At first glance, to be as candid as possible, it seems less slaughter, as easy to fall as gang warfare. But beneath daily toll of death and destruction there has been a pattern. The essential feature of pattern is large-scale Syrian intervention on the side of Christians and moderate Arab. A chief purpose of that intervention has been to take uncontrolled various Palestinian groups, and in the West, the Liberation Organization of Yasser Arafat—which have been powerful for the Lebanese militias to handle.

The Syrian intervention has been supported openly by conservative Arab regimes, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, third conservative Arab regime the government of Anwar Sa in Egypt—has been straddling issue.

Sellout Charged

Since September, the Syria have been assailing Fatah's Sinal agreement with, not as a sellout of the Arab cause. In response, the Egypt have attacked Syrian intervention in the Lebanon and occasion given help to the besieged Palestinians.

But the Saudis have pressed Egypt and Syria to patch their quarrel. Many signs indicate that Cairo and Damascus may be coming together, and the idea of an Arab League military presence in Lebanon would, in effect, legitimize Syrian occupation.

These developments have the Soviet Union in an awkward corner. Having been driven by Egypt by President Sadat, Russians have tried to maintain their influence in the area, support for Syria and the PLO. Now their two protégés fighting each other.

The Soviet response has been to help the PLO with arms, pressing the Syrians to compromise with the Palestinians. As usual, however, Moscow has been deluged in such pressure. When the Syrian sign minister visited the Soviet Union a fortnight ago, for example, he was not met at the port or seen off by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, nor there a communiqué on the—virtual humiliation in eyes.

As a result, forces in line U.S. policy have been set in motion. The Palestinians of Lebanon are now being made subject the same discipline which in them under control in all other Arab states. Thus the card in the Mideast deck, true threat to peace, is gradually mastered.

The Russians, having in the big game of Egypt, are losing influence. Their chessboard for making trouble, PLO, is coming apart.

Edged Out

Finally, Syria is being edged out of the radical camp. It seems to be shaping a post-Syrian entente with three U.S. states which have tendered a settlement with Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Further development along these lines will lead inexorably to new negotiating position. The PLO in disrepute and discredited as a friend of Syria and the Saudis, Khomeini could perhaps open the negotiation. Israel would accept. That is negotiation Jordan, as distinct from the PLO, over the future of the Arab west of the Jordan River.

These possibilities for reviving step-by-step negotiations have not been lost on Henry Kissinger. Conservative influence in the area is being fostered sale of sophisticated arms to Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Moreover, the secretary of state is speaking out on all other facts. It is keeping mum on Middle East, the better not spoil the trend of events.

But the probability is that opportunities will not fully manifest this year. So it would be wise to know that Jimmy Carter's views are not so blinded. Kissinger and step-by-step approach as to the significance of what is occurring in the Lebanese crucible.

Obituaries

Fritz Lang, 85, Director of Screen Classics

YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Fritz Lang, 85, the Viennese-born director best known for "M," "Killing Off the Western," and other tales of suspense, died yesterday in Los Angeles.

Lang had been ill for some time, and had been inactive professionally for a decade.

Lang, who first won his fame in the silent film world of Mr. Lang, was a craftsman who influenced younger directors and put his stamp on the art of cinema, particularly in the psychological, suspenseful, and violent films.

Lang was profoundly fascinated by fear, horror and death. He said, "My films show my passion with violence, the agony of violence."

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Fritz Lang

from home to study painting in Munich and Paris.

In 1914, war broke out, and Mr. Lang returned to Vienna, where he was conscripted into the army. He was wounded four times and spent a year's convalescence in a hospital in Vienna. There he began writing screenplays.

Sold Scripts

Mr. Lang sold several scripts to Berlin film-makers before he was given his first directorial assignment, in 1919. The film, which he also wrote, was "Habitant" (Half-Breed), and it concerned a man destroyed by his love for a woman—a theme that kept cropping up in his movies.

In 1920, Mr. Lang married a popular writer of thrillers, Thea von Harbou.

"Dr. Mabius, der Spieler" ("Dr. Mabius, the Gambler"), a silent classic, was released in 1922. A two-part film, it featured Mr. Lang's master villain animated by a lust for power.

In 1924, during a brief visit to the United States, he conceived the idea for "Metropolis," a controversial and successful film released in 1927.

schools and push all children into the comprehensive institutions.

Last spring, Tameside, a Manchester suburb, elected a Conservative council that promised to preserve its grammar schools.

Education Minister Fred Mulley got a court order directing Tameside to fall into line with the national government's policy.

Its council, however, refused to accept this and carried things a stage further. The court of appeal held that Tameside had not, as Mr. Mulley insisted, acted unreasonably and had worked out a plausible plan to select the brightest pupils.

It was this ruling that the five law lords, who sat on Saturday for the first time in 200 years to hear arguments, upheld yesterday. Now, 240 Tameside 11-year-olds will be chosen from 783 who have applied to the two grammar schools that the suburb will keep open. That is, provided the teachers' union, as rigidly egalitarian as Mr. Mulley do not go through with their threats to sabotage the selection process.

All this has been hailed by Conservatives as a victory for freedom and a bloody nose for

Supreme Authority

their U.S. counterparts, courts do not routinely executive and legislative

argument is not one of equal branches but the authority and ministers

powers that Parliament ably delegates. The very that private citizens and government officials could the courts for relief is

arbitrary determination

education issue is partly explosive, touching on sensitive nerves of class

state. In this country, a fraction of the population, secondary school a crucial determinant of person's station.

Elizabeth I, grammar have been the real glory British educational system—and in some cases state-supported, they brightest children at age train them vigorously age 18. They draw from

merit and determinants in.

the lower-middle-class who went on to better thanks to grammar are former Prime Minister Heath and Harold

the fact that many government leaders are of grammar schools, is a widespread feeling of about the institution and a that it is somehow undemocratic.

A government bill now the House of Lords would all local school authorities eliminate their grammar

Air Strike Ends.

GRKOK, Aug. 3 (AP).—4,500 employees of Thair Airlines ended a nine-day strike tonight following an agreement between union officials and airlines.

Deputy Premier Praditsarn said Mr. Praditsarn said details.

Prostitutes Protest

In Marseilles March

MARSEILLES, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—About 100 prostitutes marched through the streets here last night to protest alleged police harassment and an increasing frequency of fines.

Many were detained for identity checks when police moved in to break up the demonstration. Last summer prostitutes occupied churches in six French cities, calling for the freedom to work without police interference.

Statistics Show

Population Drop

In England, Wales

In "Metropolis," he used expressionism in a vision of the struggle between capital and labor in a futuristic society in which the machines rule the people who created them.

Leaves Germany

The film that led to Mr. Lang's exile from Germany was "The Testament of Dr. Mabius," a sequel to his 1922 movie about the master criminal. Mr. Lang put Nazi slogans in the mouths of the evil characters. After the picture was completed in 1933, he was summoned to the office of Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi minister of propaganda, who told him the film had been banned by the Third Reich. But Goebbels offered him the job of heading the Nazi film effort, Mr. Lang said.

It was the last job Mr. Lang wanted for he hated Nazism fervently. As soon as the interview was over, Mr. Lang hurried home, jammed a few possessions into his overcoat pockets, and took a train to the French border. Miss von Harbou divorced him, joined the Nazi movement and later wrote several Nazi films.

Mr. Lang's favorite of his American films was his second-to-last, "While the City Sleeps," released in 1936.

In recent years Lang lived frugally in his Beverly Hills home.

ALVIN KRESS.

Richard Archbold

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Richard Archbold, 69, a major benefactor of the American Museum of Natural History and since 1931, a research associate in its department of mammalogy, died Sunday at his Archbold Research Station in Lake Placid, Fla., where he had made his home for many years.

He founded Archbold Expeditions, based at the museum, which carried out many expeditions in the Indo-Australian region before and after World War II and at his death was sponsoring a three-year study in the Celebes.

Mr. Mulley. But how much of a victory it is remains unclear.

By the winter, Mr. Mulley's bill to abolish all but the comprehensive high schools will be law. Determined local governments can stall the changeover for a few years, until the next general election. But unless the Conservatives oust Labor or Labor has a change of heart, the grammar schools may still be doomed.

The other decision, on the airways, delights those who retain some faith in competition and private enterprise. It involves around yachtsman Laker, a successful operator of charter flights.

No-Frills Service

He thinks he can provide a no-frills, no reservations "skytrain" service to New York on three DC-10s for half of British Airways' charges. Mr. Laker got a license in 1972, but last year Peter Shore, then the trade minister, ordered it revoked.

Mr. Laker found a sympathetic High Court judge, Sir Alan Mocatta, who ruled that Mr. Shore had been "capricious in the extreme." The decision opens the way, at least in theory, for British Caledonian, a private scheduled airline, to renew its plea for four competing transatlantic routes.

It is, however, hard to beat the bureaucrats, even with the courts on your side. British Airways is counting on the U.S. aviation authorities to refuse landing rights for both Mr. Laker and British Caledonian. After all, Pan American and Trans World Airways like competition as little as British Airways.

Even if the Tameside and Laker victories turn out more symbolic than real, an important point has now been established: Ministers—particularly Labor ministers—will have at least some decisions reviewed and reversed by Britain's newly aggressive and invariably conservative judiciary.

Statistics Show

Population Drop

In England, Wales

LONDON, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Deaths outnumbered births by nearly 20,000 in England and Wales during the first six months of this year, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys said today.

Its report indicates Britain's population is falling for the first time in peace since records began almost 150 years ago.

Between January and June there were 323,839 deaths and 304,408 births. The increase in deaths was attributed to the influenza epidemic in late winter.

But there has been a continuing fall in the birth rate in recent years. In the full 12 months up to June 30, births in England and Wales fell by 36,327 on the previous year, and dropped below the number of deaths by 3,511.

There were 605,748 deaths and 602,236 births in the full 12 months. In the whole of Britain last year there were 670,000 births, down 200,000 on the 1970 figure of 871,900.



Jack Nicholson and Marion Brando in "The Missouri Breaks," having its European premiere in London.

The Young 'Recovered' Alcoholics in America

By Nan Robertson

PHILADELPHIA (NYT).

When Kate and Chuck were married in the little church on Philadelphia's Main Line, it must have been a beautiful wedding. They are both so fresh, so handsome, they almost take your breath away.

"I made my own wedding dress," Kate said. "It was white velvet, with lace at the wrists and neck and a drap of lace over my head. All our friends were there. It was like a fairy tale."

She was 18 years old, "pregnant and stoned." We both were stoned when we were married. Kate said, "I was really happy. I felt free, my own woman. All these good things were going to happen." Not a single member of her family, in fact, was present when she was pregnant, was there.

Last weekend, Kate stood up in a classroom at the University of Pennsylvania and began her remarks in the way almost every speaker began at a three-day conference there.

"My name is Kate," she said, "and I am a drug addict and an alcoholic." She is now 24 years old. Her son, Robert, is 6.

1,000 People

Both Kate and her husband were delegates at the 19th International Conference of Young People in Alcoholism Anonymous, which drew almost 1,000 people from throughout the United States and Canada to the largest gathering of young "recovered" alcoholics in history.

Their ages ranged from 17 to 40, they came from small towns and large and every conceivable economic and educational background. The middle class predominated, as it does in the AA and in the United States.

In Philadelphia's stifling heat, the delegates wore T-shirts and jeans, halter-top dresses and blip-top cotton jumpers. In their diversity, they looked like any gathering of AA members anywhere in North America, except for the prevalence of youth and the distinctive, throwaway dash of the way their generation dresses.

Fridays were passed out at the registration desk and Silk Wills and his band played at the dance.

Their meetings began promptly, as all AA meetings do, and ended the same way, with the saying of "The Lord's Prayer" aloud. There was honesty of the kind and depth that is startling to outsiders, as well as understanding, laughter and emotion from audiences who shared many, if not all, of every speaker's problems and aspirations.

In listening to their meetings, and during interviews conducted over soft drinks and coffee in student lounges and dormitory rooms, Kate emerged as very typical of the conference delegates.

"To begin with, she is sensitive, bright and the daughter of an alcoholic. It is a truism backed by research that the intelligence level of alcoholics tends to be above the national average. Studies have also shown, according to the National Clearinghouse for Alcoholism Information, that one-fourth to one-half of all alcoholic persons have had an alcoholic parent or close relative.

A recent survey carried out for the National Institute on Alcoholism Abuse and Alcoholism, a part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, concluded that "the children of alcoholic parents are twice as likely to become alcoholics as the children of nonalcoholic parents. This is especially alarming in light of statistics that the children of alcoholic persons in America today exceed 38 million."

The delightful treat is Henze's

Kate's husband, Chuck, expressed another truism about young alcoholics in the United States today, both those who are "active" and continue to drink and those who are in various stages of recovery through total abstinence:

"Most of us are cross-addicted, to drugs and to alcohol." She added, "I didn't know alcohol was a drug until I'd been in AA a while."

"Flower Child"

Kate said of herself, smiling at the characterization:

"I was an intellectual flower child, into reading Hermann Hesse. I justified it—I was looking for my mystical experience. I just wanted to get stoned. I couldn't stand me sober. I could stand me a little bit better when I was drunk. It relieved my anger and my fear—the emptiness."

Kate began drinking when she was 13. Wine was offered to her in a home where alcohol was always present, part of her father's daily life, part of the frequent parties and celebrations of a large family that included four younger brothers and a sister, uncles and cousins living nearby in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

"I learned early what alcohol could do for me," she said. "I felt special. I felt I belonged. I could feel my father's approval. I pleased the crowd. I drank with the kids—it's another way of having them like you."

In high school and in college, Kate was always a straight "A" student. "I found a lot of drugs at Immaculata," (a Roman Catholic women's college in Pottsville, Pa.), she said.

She met Chuck, a sculptor and painter two years older than she, on Nov. 11, 1960. "We married March 7, 1962. I was two months pregnant with his child and I saw it as a way out. He was very considerate, very tender. I couldn't fathom that he liked me and wanted to marry me."

The Magic

"They came, they went," she said. "For a while, it worked. The magic was there. Then there was no fun, no magic. When all the acid was used up, I'd go to find somebody to give me more."

"I'd go to the supermarket stoned on drugs. A lot of psychedelics—acid, mescaline. I was looking for God, who would reveal my soul to me. The

When Kate was one month pregnant, she tried to "induce an abortion with speed."

I spent three days speeding and drinking," she said. "I lived the balance of my pregnancy in total fear and guilt—that it would hurt my baby."

When she was 19, her son was just born and she went back to school, to Kent State University in Ohio. Sometime that year, she crossed what alcoholics call "that invisible line"—the line only the individual can sense in recollection—into alcoholism.

"I drank a lot of wine, a lot of beer," Kate said. "But my favorite was Scotch. I loved the taste of it."

She had become "the earth mother with the baby on her back. I ate fruit and nuts. I nursed the baby. I was into natural foods, keeping house. My apartments and houses were always filled with people—people getting stoned."

Obviously, under the circumstances, it is not easy to judge the singers, but Gerald English

in this monumental setting, Henze and the dramatist Giuseppe de Leva presented a fascinating diversion. In theory, it was a production of Paisiello's 18th-century opera buffa "Don Chisciotte della Mancha." And, in fact, Paisiello's music, at least the majority of his tunes, was there, but ingeniously re-orchestrated by Henze, with the libretto drastically altered by De Leva. The latter's work was harder to assess, because the loud-speaker system in the big square was unable to make the spoken dialogue always audible. Never mind. The action was clear, and so were the intentions. A more or less modern Don Quixote and Sancho arrive in a battered Fiat 500, prepared to witness an opera about themselves. From time to time they intervene in its performance, and the actor-Sancho, for example, discusses procedure with the singer-Sancho.

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LONDON FILMS

Killing Off the Western

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON (NYT).

"The Missouri Breaks," starring Marlon Brando and Jack Nicholson, which is having its European premiere at the Odeon-Leicester Square, reminds us that the Western as it has been known from "The Great Train Robbery" is extinct. Today, instead of the early movies through the starring vehicles of John Wayne is a generation by John Ford, Raoul Walsh, Howard Hawks and James Cruze, there is a hybrid product, exemplified by the films of Sam Peckinpah, in which Grand-Guignolism roams the open spaces of the screen. The scenery of the cherished horse opera remains intact, but the inner content has decayed.

Once these movie epics were morality fables in which shining virtue inevitably put loathsome vice to rout. Heroes were fearless crusaders, rough in manner but pure in heart, who after hairbreadth escapes and thrilling adventures defeated the ruthless villains and even the villains were relatively clean-spoken. Now "heroes" have been transformed into half-villains and the sound tracks nearly burst with billingsgate. The action has grown so sadistic that often children—who used to glory in such pop-corn melodramas—are forbidden entrance.

"The Missouri Breaks": The "hero" is a horse thief and the other principal is a hired killer, while the ranch owner is a con-niving capitalist who probably has incestuous designs on his daughter. The daughter, true enough, is the fair girl who hates bloodshed and hangings, but as played by Katharine Ross, she impresses one merely as a modern Manhattan shop girl in an 1890s skirt.

"Motion picture history," a boastful program note says, "has been studded with famous pairings in the past—Hepburn and Tracy, Garbo and Gilbert, Gable and Harlow, Bogart and Bacall, Burton and Taylor. But it is doubtful if any can surpass this brilliant brace of Brando and Nicholson." As Brando and Nicholson are displayed as violent adversaries, their teamwork is more comparable to that of Laurel and Hardy.

Nicholson is the chief of a cattle-rustling gang in the North-western wilds in the late 1880s and Brando is the paid killer engaged by a wealthy rancher to wipe out the horse thieves. The sinister regular Brando at first indulges in an Irish brogue and a clerical collar, but he sheds both dialect and neck wear when the conflict moves into the open.

One by one he slays the members of the troublesome outfit and then he and his lone surviving enemy are confronted. This climax is reached only after two hours of turgid meandering and static dry patches. As the direction is credited to Arthur Penn, responsible for that memorably tense thriller, "Bonnie and Clyde," one suspects that he fell asleep during the shooting.

Argentina Censor's Trial

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—A federal court yesterday ordered a former head of the Argentine film censorship board to stand trial for allowing Bernardo Bertolucci's film "Last Tango in Paris" to be shown here.

Gustavo Gestino will stand trial for approving the film.

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- ♦ Colgate Palmolive Company on its acquisition of Riviana Foods, Inc.
- ♦ Marcor Inc. on its merger with Mobil Corporation.
- ♦ M.I.M. Holdings Ltd. on its proposed purchase of 3.5 million newly-issued ASARCO common shares for \$77 million.
- ♦ Nestlé Alimentana S.A. on the completion of its acquisition of Libby, McNeill & Libby.
- ♦ The Oil Shale Corporation on its acquisition of the Avon refinery and other West Coast assets of Phillips Petroleum Company.
- ♦ Pan American World Airways, Inc. on its exchange offer for \$350 million of subordinated debt securities.
- ♦ Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation on its acquisition of Valley Camp Coal Company.
- ♦ Utah International Inc. on its proposed merger with General Electric Company.
- ♦ White Motor Corporation on its refinancing and the sale of its White Superior Division.

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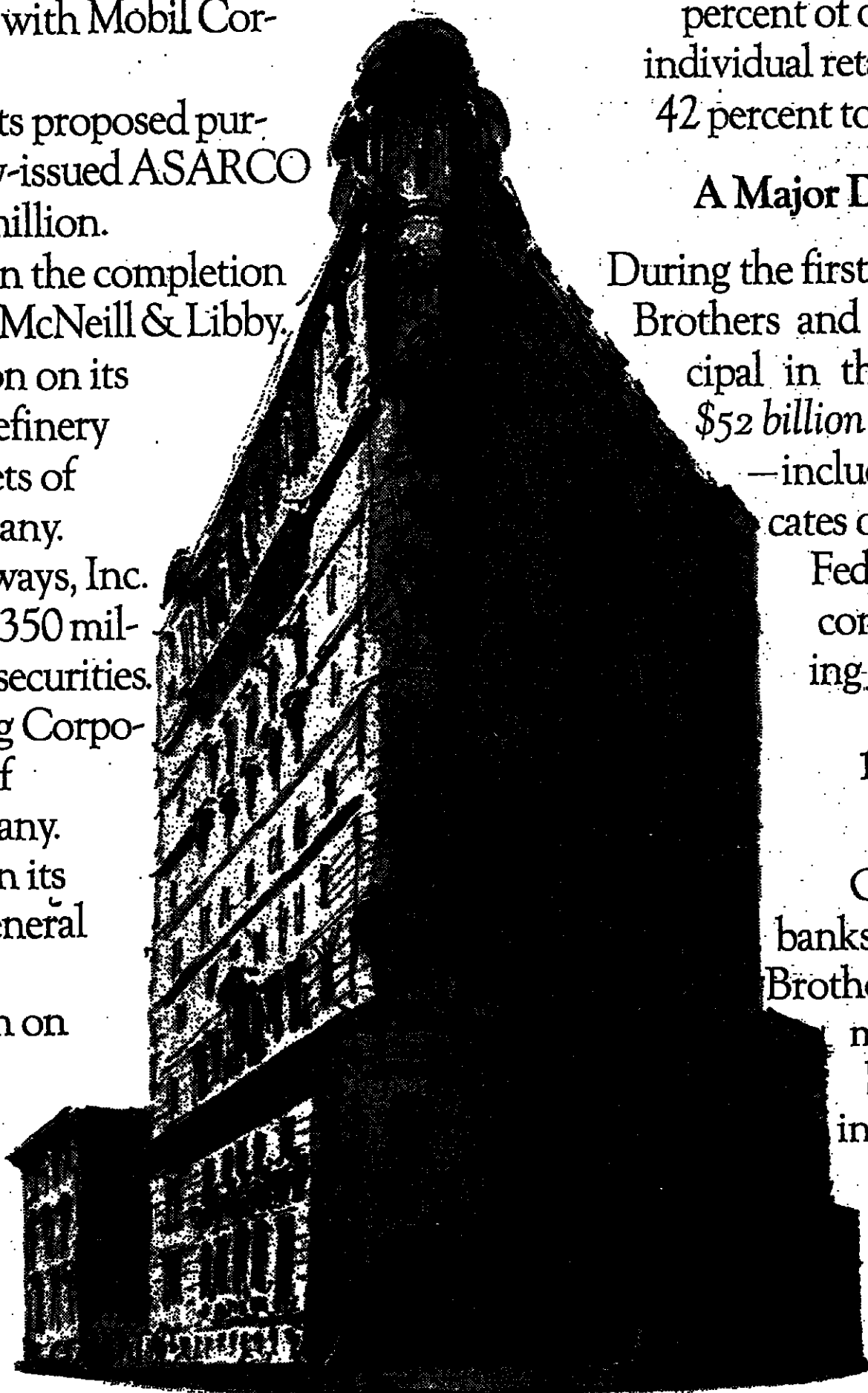
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German Output Rises 2.9 Per Cent in June

Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—Industrial output in West Germany rose 2.9 per cent in June from the previous month and by 2.7 per cent a year, the Economics Ministry reported today. The production index for the seasonally adjusted industrial output (base 100 in 1970) to 12 per cent above the level in June of 1975, the nadir of the recession. The June level was only 1.2 per cent below the all-time high of 114.4 set in May, 1974. Another report out today showed that unemployment in June last month, although seasonal factors appeared to be in the increase. And a report by a private economic research institute said the recently observed slowdown in the economy was caused by a structural weakness in the recovery rather than a pause for breath.

That assessment, by the Rheinisch-Westfälisches economic research institute, was less optimistic than that of the Economics Ministry, which said last month that it welcomed the slowdown as a preventative to early economic overheating.

Figures Reveal

In its report on industrial production, the Economics Ministry said it had revised upward the figure for April, with the result that production declined on a month-to-month basis in May, rather than remaining unchanged as previously announced.

The April figure was revised to 112 from the 111 announced earlier.

In the two-month May-June period output was 1 per cent above the level for April-March, the ministry said.

Unemployment in July rose by 23,600 to 944,000 persons, or 4.1 per cent of the work force. The increase represented a gain of 2.8 per cent over the 920,400 workers, or 4 per cent of the work force, unemployed in June.

However, the number of workers on short time was more than halved in July to 82,000 from 217,500, a decline of 62 per cent from June.

A government spokesman said school vacations and other seasonal factors had temporarily increased unemployment, and noted that the July gain was well below the 5.8-per-cent average increase from June to July in recent years.

The Rheinisch-Westfälisches economic report said the structural weakness in the upswing in the German economy was the failure of efforts to consolidate price and cost levels. It asserted that union wage agreements forged earlier this year—averaging 5 to 5.5 per cent—cut short a decline in unit wage costs that allowed employers to increase profits without raising prices.

Employers also have been hit by increases in costs of social insurance for employees that add 1 per cent to wage and salary bills, the institute said.

These developments, together with rising costs of raw materials, have tended to force companies to seek increased profits through higher prices, it contended.

The institute said that the solution to this problem was to orient wages strictly on supply and demand in the labor market. German consumer prices currently show a 4.5-per-cent year-to-year rate of increase—low by international comparison but still disturbing to this inflation-minded nation.

Leading indicators, as expected, show a picture that is more optimistic, and point to still progress in the same five areas, including Britain. The institute cautioned, however, that indices could only hint at direction of the economy, and not specify the pace of the recovery. This is of concern to governments, which are trying to manage growth and economies to avoid re-inflationary pressures.

Comments have made much progress in restoring industrial production to their pre-recession levels in reducing unemployment, but great success is no guarantee of success in the latter. By a United States had 7.7 per cent of the industrial production decline from its peak to the recession, compared with 7.8 per cent in West Germany, and 7.7 per cent in Britain.

The U.S. recovery pace was up to 93 per cent.

Proposes

guards for

Depositors

Aug. 3 (Reuters).—

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U.K. Outlook Is Improving, Reports Say

CBI, Oxford Experts See Signs of Upturn

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—Britain's economic outlook is improving, according to reports released today by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and a group of Oxford University economists.

The CBI, the nation's major business federation, said its latest quarterly industrial trends survey showed:

• Business confidence is recovering and is well-spread.

• Manufacturing activity is increasing with both new orders and output rising.

• Export trends continue to be encouraging.

• The rapid reduction in both employment and inventories has ended.

• Manufacturing investment is beginning to increase again and could rise quite rapidly through 1977.

However, the CBI pointed out that its survey, in which nearly 1,900 companies participated, was taken July 5 to 21—before the government announced plans to cut public spending by £1 billion in fiscal 1977-78 as well as raise employers' contributions to the national insurance program to 10 3/4 per cent of basic pay from 8 3/4 per cent.

The CBI said the 2-point rise in contributions was "ill-advised."

"If the present buoyant intentions to authorize investment are to be carried through, then there must be a soundly-based belief that references by the government to the need to restore a healthy and profitable private sector are real," the business group said.

A report on the medium-term outlook from the group of Oxford economists said the economy had reached a turning point and that the future looks a lot brighter.

They said that "Britain is one of the very few industrial nations with a low level of productivity that still has catching up to do."

Their report is being used by several unidentified multinational companies who are studying the possibility of increasing their investments in Britain, they said.

Although the CBI survey was one of the most bullish since the oil crisis of late 1973, the business group pointed out that the economic recovery was starting from a very low level.

The survey indicated that nearly 75 per cent of manufacturing industry is still working below capacity.

Three-quarters of those surveyed said a shortage of orders might curtail output over the next four months. "The CBI warned that shortages of both labor and supplies could develop later in the business recovery cycle."

The business group estimates that the companies surveyed employ more than 3 million workers and account for about half of Britain's manufactured exports.

Banks Have Not Accepted Plan

Delay Seen on Deal With Ailing Ship Firm

By Alan Jenks

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—Sea Containers Inc. confirmed today that many of the creditor banks of Maritime Fruit Carriers Co. (MFC), have been saying privately: A proposal under which Sea Containers would take control of MFC's fleet of refrigerated cargo ships is not yet near completion.

Sea Containers president James Sherwood admitted at a press briefing that none of MFC's creditor banks had yet accepted his company's plan first announced July 20.

He said Sea Containers is "just beginning" talks with MFC's creditors and he predicted that the negotiations would go on for "a long time."

Sea Containers has proposed that a Bermuda-based company, Refrigerated Clipships Ltd., be formed to take over ownership or operating control of up to 21 of MFC's refrigerated ships. Sea Containers would have a 51-per-cent interest in Refrigerated Clipships and MFC 49 per cent. Mr. Sherwood said MFC co-founders Miles Brenner and Yacov Meridor would not be on the board of directors of the new company.

Originally, Sea Containers had hoped that the Bermuda company would take over 23 MFC refrigerated ships. However, International Marine Banking, a unit of Marine Midland Bank, has since sold three of these ships to cover unpaid debts. (Sweden's Salen Group, which bought one of these ships, has agreed to let the proposed new Bermuda company operate it.)

Mr. Sherwood said it would be overly optimistic to expect that creditors for all the remaining 20 ships would accept the Sea Containers' offer. Under questioning, he indicated that the minimum number of ships needed for the deal to be completed was

eight, the number required to handle one large contract that Sea Containers is arranging.

Mr. Sherwood emphasized that his company's maximum financial exposure in the MFC deal would be \$5 million. He said this money was not to help refinance debts on MFC ships.

Rather, he said, the funds were to be "operational money" to pay crews, berthing charges and other expenses to get the ships back on the high seas.

Several MFC creditors have said the main drawback to the Sea Containers offer is the lack of financial help. Last month a group headed by Venezuelan industrialist Luis Fernando Moreno Gonzalez is said to have proposed injecting up to \$15 million into MFC, but that plan apparently fell through. Some bankers claim the company needs even more funds than that to pay overdue debts.

Mr. Sherwood estimated that the British government's financial exposure with MFC totaled \$104 million, of which \$94 million was in guarantees for tanker orders MFC has placed with U.K. shipyards and \$10 million in financial guarantees covering loans on MFC vessels. He estimate is about three times larger than what government sources have previously indicated Britain's exposure was.

Mr. Sherwood said it had become obvious that some creditor banks would not accept the "stretch-out" to 10 years on loans for MFC ships which Sea Containers had originally proposed. Most of the credit arrangements on MFC vessels now only have

Philippines Reports Major Oil Find

The Philippines says a major oil find has been made on the Reed Bank, an area off its west coast also claimed by China, Vietnam and Taiwan. The discovery was made by a joint Swedish, U.S. and Filipino consortium, the government's Energy Development Board says. It has been intensifying oil exploration on the Reed Bank, which the government says lies within its continental shelf. But the drilling has brought protests from China, Vietnam and Taiwan. The board describes the latest find as the second major one in the Philippines within five months. Last March, President Ferdinand Marcos announced that oil had started to flow in the central island province of Palawan.

'Significant' Gas Find by Union Oil

Union Oil Co. of California has announced a "significant" natural gas discovery located 75 miles offshore Lake Charles, La. During a test, the well flowed gas at the rate of 4.5 million cubic feet per day. The well, located in 70 feet of water, is owned equally by Union Oil and Texas Gas Exploration Corp., a subsidiary of Texas Gas Transmission Corp.

Japanese Banks to Increase Capital

Four leading Japanese banks—Fujii, Sumitomo, Industrial Bank of Japan and Sanwa—will each raise their capital by 30 per cent in addition to issuing a 5-per-cent stock bonus to \$8.1 billion yen (about \$63 million) from 65 billion yen. The capital of the four banks is identical. Shareholders registered on Sep. 30 will qualify for a 3-for-10 rights issue at par and a 1-for-20 bonus issue. Payment will be required by end-January for

shareholders of Mitsubishi and Fuyo and by end-February for those of Sumitomo and Sanwa.

Paramount, Sony in Joint Venture

Paramount Pictures, a subsidiary of Gulf & Western Industries, and Sony have formed a joint venture to distribute video tape machines and pre-recorded films for the home market. The players-recorder are the Betamax machines already being marketed by Sony. The pre-recorded materials would include Paramount's feature films and educational films. The companies say they hope to be marketing packages of video tape equipment and recorded material in late 1977.

Columbia Sells Music Unit to EMI

Columbia Pictures Industries will sell its music publishing division to EMI Ltd. for \$23.5 million in cash. In a related agreement, EMI will make a "multimillion-dollar investment" in four of Columbia's coming theatrical motion-picture releases. Alan Hirschfeld, president of Columbia, says that EMI probably will invest more than \$5 million in the films.

Joint Investment Firm Set

Goldman Sachs and Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. are to form an independent investment management company, Kleinwort Benson McCowan, to be based in New York. Goldman Sachs will be a minority shareholder. Based on funds currently managed for the clients of Goldman Sachs and the North American management business of Kleinwort Benson, it is expected that the new company will advise dollar portfolios totaling about \$750 million. The company will be under the direction of Bruce McCowan, who will resign as a partner of Goldman Sachs to head the new firm.

AT&T, Auto Issues Lead Rise

N.Y. Prices Surge After Long Downturn

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Prices closed sharply higher on the New York Stock Exchange today, valuing after a long spell of drifting slowly lower. Auto issues and the widely held AT&T common were leaders of the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 8.07 points to 980.33. It was up 7.23 at 3 o'clock.

About 1,000 issues showed gains, compared with about 435 posting declines.

Volume totaled 18.5 million shares, compared with 13.87 million yesterday.

The advance started slowly with a few investors making selected purchases in recently depressed issues. As the advance spread, volume picked up with other investors coming into action.

Analysts said the rally was assisted by a continuing outlook for steady economic gains throughout the year and beyond.

They said that it was further encouraged by hopes for some important dividend decisions as well as the advance in AT&T.

Heavily traded American Telephone rose a point to 58 3/4. An official of the Federal Communications Commission yesterday disagreed with FCC staff recommendations the utility be forced to divest itself of its large Western Electric subsidiary.

General Motors moved up 1 3/8 to 69 1/2. Industry analysts said they were optimistic about the outlook for car makers into 1977.

After the close of NYSE trading, GM declared a quarterly dividend of 85 cents a share,

compared with a previously paid dividend of 80 cents.

Among the issues benefiting from improved earnings recently were Ford up 2 7/8 to 46 1/2, and Boeing 1 1/8 to 42 1/4.

Also higher were IBM ahead 3 7/8 to 275 7/8, Hewlett-Packard 1 1/4 to 108 3/8, Polaroid 1 3/8

to 40, Eastman Kodak 1 1/4 to 98, Walt Disney 5/8 to 51 1/2, and General Dynamics 1 3/8 to 59 5/8.

Cone Mills rose 1 7/8 to 45 1/8. It declared a 2-for-1 stock split.

But Medtronic fell 4 1/2 to 23 1/4 bid on the over-the-counter market. Medtronic said late yesterday it has informed physicians that some of its cardiac pacemakers manufactured between April and July, 1975, are susceptible to short circuits that can cause the devices to stop functioning.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pointed higher, with the Amex index up 0.39 at 103.72.

Soybean futures posted a 12 1/2-cent-a-bushel gain on the Chicago Board of Trade after a strong demand had developed late in the session for soybean oil and meal.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

	1975	1976
Lockheed Aircraft		
Revenue	836.9	876.0
Profit	11.3	14.9
Per Share	0.94	1.25
United States Gypsum Co.		
Revenue	239.2	206.2
Profit	10.43	8.2
Per Share	0.58	0.45

Our success - by choice and not by chance.

Climbing is tougher near the top of the mountain than on the lower slopes.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein (CA) is Austria's leading bank.

To keep this position, we have to work a lot harder than our smaller competitors.

Our clients have honored these efforts: the favourable business development of CA and its Banking Group continued in 1975.

14 market share of loans to non-bank customers.

The CA Banking Group lent one out of every seven schillings of loans granted to Austrian non-bank customers.

Total loan volume (domestic and international) increased to 65,000 million schillings.

Austria's largest commercial bank

is also its second largest thrift institution.

Few big banks have achieved such a strong position in the savings sector as the CA Banking Group. A 20% increase in savings deposits in 1975 strengthened the position of the CA Banking Group even further.

At the end of 1975, 11% of total customers deposits in Austria had been placed with us.

Over 13% of total assets of all Austrian credit institutions.

A share of this size for just one banking group - after all, there are close to eighteen hundred credit institutions in Austria - is unusual.

It certainly takes above-average placing power to put away some AS 5,720 million of bonds or 26% of the total volume of the domestic bond market in 1975.

Of the more than 100 companies in Austria with a turnover in excess of AS 1,000 million, 90% are our customers.

Strong domestically - strong internationally.

The Bank's strength is even more visible in its international business, which takes up one third of its balance sheet.

Financings for Austria's foreign trade were provided as to more than 30% by us.

The volume of medium-term Eurocredits managed by us in 1975 put CA on the ninth place among all banks active in this field. For Austrian clients we arranged financings in the international markets amounting to approximately US \$1,100 million in 1975. CA also participated as co-manager and underwriter in 170 Euro-issues.

Foreign Bribes Law Is Proposed by Ford

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP).

—In a move to prevent U.S. corporations from making questionable and illegal payments to foreign officials, President Ford proposed legislation today that would require firms to report nearly all payments abroad.

The bill, the Foreign Payments Disclosure Act, also would require the reporting of the names of foreign recipients.

In urging Congress to pass the measure, Mr. Ford said it "will contribute significantly to the deterrence of future improper practices and to the restoration of confidence in American business standards."

The Securities and Exchange Commission has disclosed that at least 100 corporations have made questionable or illegal payments abroad and Mr. Ford, while calling the figure "relatively small," said "it is clear that the questionable payments problem must be taken seriously."

Task Force

Mr. Ford said the legislation is based on recommendations from a task force he established on March 31 under the direction of Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson.

"The legislation will require reporting to the Secretary of Commerce of certain classes of payments made by U.S. businesses and their foreign subsidiaries and affiliates in relation to business with foreign governments," Mr. Ford said in his message to Congress.

He said the legislation covers payments that are made to foreign government employees or representatives with the hope of obtaining or maintaining business or influencing the conduct of the foreign government. Political contributions are also covered.

"By requiring reporting of all significant payments, whether proper or improper . . . the legislation will avoid the difficult problems of definition and proof that arise in the context of enforcement of legislation that seeks to deal specifically with bribery or extortion abroad," Mr. Ford said.

The President said that small, routine payments will be excluded, "as will certain clearly bona fide payments such as taxes."

Under the proposed legislation, enforcement powers for the law

would be granted to the executive branch.

Reports would be made available to the departments of State and Justice and to the Internal Revenue Service and the SEC.

The Justice and State departments would relay information to foreign authorities when warranted to help them in enforcement of their own laws, Mr. Ford said.

U.S. Nearer Anti-Trust Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).

—The likelihood that Congress will clear major revisions of the anti-trust laws this year increased with House approval of two anti-trust bills yesterday.

One of the measures would make it easier for the government to block big corporate mergers; the other would strengthen the Justice Department's anti-trust investigatory powers.

The other measure would provide the government with additional tools to use when investigating possible civil violations of federal anti-trust laws.

The Senate has already cleared a broader anti-trust bill containing similar provisions, so it is up to a House-Senate conference to blend the bills. That step probably will not occur until late this month.

The House-approved bill would require large companies to give federal anti-trust authorities 30 days' advance notice of mergers. Currently, corporations are not required to give any notice. The requirement would apply to companies with annual sales or total assets of \$100 million or more, when they acquire other concerns with at least \$10 million in annual sales or total assets.

The aim is to give the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission time to block mergers that they suspect may be illegal. They still have to persuade a judge to issue a temporary injunction against a merger by outlining a reasonable case that it is illegal. The bill's supporters claim it is needed because of the difficulty of unscrambling a merger after it is accomplished.

CA services around the world.

As a member of European Banks International - the EBIC-Group - we can offer our

- 1977 -					- 1978 -					- 1979 -					- 1980 -				
High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E Ratio	3 m. p.p.v.	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E Ratio	3 m. p.p.v.	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E Ratio	3 m. p.p.v.	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E Ratio	3 m. p.p.v.
100.00	90.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	90.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	90.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	90.00	100.00	10.00	10.00

International Stock Indexes			Tokyo Exchange			Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks		
Aug. 3, 1976			Aug. 3, 1976			Aug. 3, 1976		
Test.	Prev.	1976	Price	NEW YORK (AP)	Closing	Price	NEW YORK (AP)	Closing
Amsterdam	94.00	99.30	103.60	95.50	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Brussels	116.10	118.30	123.02	116.10	116.10	116.10	116.10	116.10
Frankfurt	140.97	149.31	159.08	140.97	140.97	140.97	140.97	140.97
London 30	162.81	167.07	172.00	162.81	162.81	162.81	162.81	162.81
London 500	162.81	167.07	172.00	162.81	162.81	162.81	162.81	162.81
Madrid	32.28	33.51	35.17	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28	32.28
Osaka	100.00	110.00	120.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sydney	503.54	506.71	505.81	447.73	503.54	503.54	503.54	503.54
Tokyo (a)	349.56	347.61	357.80	328.58	349.56	349.56	349.56	349.56
Tokyo (b)	349.56	347.61	357.80	328.58	349.56	349.56	349.56	349.56
Zurich	391.00	397.70	404.00	392.50	391.00	391.00	391.00	391.00
(a) New	(c) Old							

40%	35%	BlueBell	1.60	6	103	41%	39%	41%	4%	4%	4%	23	17%	FWSC	1.76	9	4	22%	22%	2
5%	5%	Bluebird	1.20	13	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	37%	23%	FWSC	1.76	9	4	22%	22%	2
5%	5%	Bobbie	Bkts	52	11	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	13	3%	FlaHFr	4.0	6	3	10%	10%	10%
41%	24%	Boeing		12	23.5	40%	40%	42%	42%	42%	42%	17%	9%	FlaHFr	4.0	6	3	10%	10%	10%

Daniy M	5%	6%	Kaspi sif	42%	43%	Petrolni Pilemi	23	24	Wright W	3%	4%
			Kampas A	7%	7%		4%	Zion U	22%	29%	
	20%	18%	Cabot C	1.0	8	103	29	28%	26%	Vz	
	21%	24%	Dye D	BZ75	14	28%	24%	29%	27%	Vz	
	27%	24%	Dexter .0	17	40	21%	23%	21%	27%	Vz	
	51%	34%	Caesars WYI	15	5	3%	3%	3%	5	Vz	
	6%	3	Cal Finant	8	105	6%	6%				
	19%	19%	Digital pf .83	2100	12	12	12	12	12		

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Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448
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197A	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198A	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197A	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197B	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198B	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197B	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197C	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198C	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197C	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197D	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198D	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197D	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197E	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198E	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197E	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197F	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198F	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197F	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197G	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198G	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197G	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197H	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198H	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197H	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197I	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198I	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197I	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197J	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198J	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197J	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197K	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198K	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197K	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197L	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198L	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197L	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197M	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198M	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197M	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197N	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198N	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197N	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197O	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198O	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197O	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197P	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198P	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197P	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197Q	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198Q	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197Q	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20
197R	17%	Centus	1.72	7	1756	198R	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20	197R	36	77%	88	Duke	0.70	240	94	94	1	1A	20

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	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2
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Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0																																								
1971	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0																																									
1972	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0																																										
1973	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1																																																																																																						

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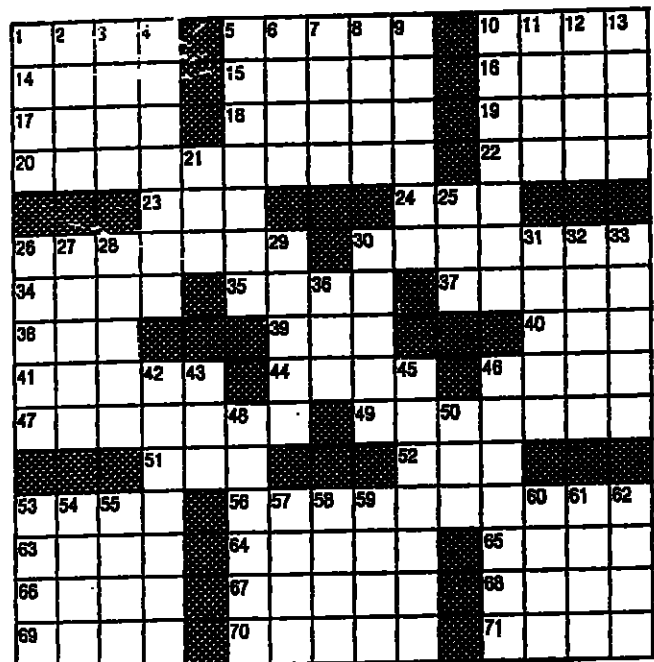
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15 Straighten	64 "The _____ St. Agnes"	31 Biblical prophet	32 Old colons of Naples
16 Black	65 Superman's girl friend	33 Kind of chair or car	36 Fine fur: Abbr.
17 Wins in a card game	66 Church part	42 Enemy of Batman	43 Coll. course
18 Red wine	67 Fifty past	45 Shady coups	46 Freed, with ifs
19 Bar — (with-out exception)	68 Behold, to Cicero	48 Idaho city	50 Kind of dance
20 Batman's home town	69 Thread worker: Var.	53 Relative	54 Mulsish sound
22 Pop and siege	70 Hurries	55 Roof part	57 Constantly
23 She-bear, in Spain	71 "Drop _____!"	58 _____/clock scholar	59 Cheer
24 Old French coin		60 Add liquor	61 S.A. native
26 Plenty, in Dick Tracy str.		62 Do garden work	
<u>DOWN</u>			
30 Attachments to some deals	1 Safecracker		
34 Garb for 3 Down	2 Hatred, in Spain		
35 Kind of delivery: -Abbr.	3 Superman		
37 Trap	4 Kind of breeze		
38 _____ Khan	5 Zoo categories		
39 Kingly initials	6 Guinness		
40 "I've been _____!"	7 Southern France		
41 Young sailron	8 "_____ Rhythm"		
44 Bradley	9 Enclose in a capsule		
46 Andean plateau	10 Enemy of Batman		
47 One who tempts	11 _____ ben Adhem		
49 Flintheart, in Tracy strip	12 Neighbor of N.Y.		



	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	22	82	Clear	MADRID	20	84	Clear
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Cloudy	MILAN	24	78	Cloudy
ANKARA	31	88	Clear	MONTREAL	18	64	Clear
ANTWERP	27	76	Clear	MOSCOW	25	77	Clear
BARCELONA	32	90	Clear	MUNICH	21	78	Cloudy
BERLIN	22	83	Cloudy	NEW YORK	25	78	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	23	73	Cloudy	NICE	24	78	Clear
BOMBAY	23	83	Shower	PARIS	16	61	Cloudy
BUSSELS	19	66	Variable	PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
CACAREST	19	61	Overcast	ROME	37	81	Clear
CALCUTTA	14	64	Clear	SOFIA	27	81	Clear
CASABLANCA	26	79	Clear	STOCKHOLM	27	78	Shower
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	37	89	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	22	82	Clear	TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
DUBLIN	23	83	Clear	TRUCKEE	21	78	Clear
EDINBURGH	13	59	Clear	VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE	26	79	Clear	WARSAW	13	58	Rain
GLASGOW	23	83	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	78	Clear
GENEVA	23	73	Clear	KURISC	21	70	Cloudy
Helsinki	19	68	Clear				
HONGKONG	23	83	Rain				
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Clear				
LISBON	26	88	Clear				
LONDON	18	64	Clear				
LONDON	18	64	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast and
1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

JUMBLE

—that scrambled word game

UNSCRAMBLE these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

NAPAD

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

TORRECE

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

UNPRET


□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Put the SURPRISE word here Put the SURPRISE word here

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Here's a little something for now

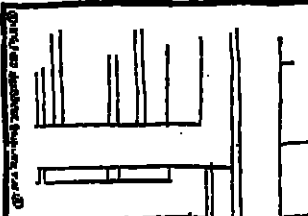



WHAT AN ACTOR'S SALARY CHECK MIGHT REPRESENT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: **FORUM EXPEL DAINTY CHUBBY**

Answer: The judge got plenty of lip from this lawyer—**THE "MOUTHPIECE"**

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

-By Alan True

Declarers with an eight-card trump fit do not usually pause to consider the need to guard against a 5-0 trump split. But one should not confuse the improbable with the impossible. South fell into this trap on the diagrammed deal.

South raised West by opening one spade. Controlling his astonishment admirably, West passed, almost always the right move when an opponent bids your suit. North might have responded one no-trump, but he chose to raise to two spades, surprising West again.

With the vulnerability against him, East did not feel inclined to bid his eight-card club suit, and his caution was richly rewarded. In a club contract, East would probably have made eight tricks by leading the club king from his hand at some point to collect South's queen.

West was happy to defend two spades, and led his singleton club. South took the ace and dummy, and he had to lead the spade four. His idea was to draw a round of two of trumps, but he was not prepared for the sequel. West drew trumps, five rounds of them, and led a diamond, allowing East to score seven club tricks. The result was down seven, for 350 to East-West, not exactly a common result in any contract.

If South had given any aid to the possibility of a diamond trump split, he would not lead the spade four at the trick. He might have led the ace or he might have entered hand with a heart lead to draw a low trump. Either way, the result would probably have been down two, an improvement of five tricks.

The simplest way for defenders to achieve this would be for West to lead a trump, surrendering the round to South, but leaving in control after the declarer taken four heart tricks.

NORTH	
♥ 964	
♦ Q963	
♣ 372	
♠ —	
WEST	
♥ AKQJ8	—
♦ 1074	♥ 852
♣ 10533	♦ AS
♠ 10	♥ 787653
SOUTH (D)	
♥ 107532	
♦ AS	
♣ KJ64	
♠ Q	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♠ Pass 2♠ Pass Pass Pass

West led the club ten.

منه، الأصل

Manila Casino Rakes It In Despite Law

By Kate Webb

MANILA, the Philippines, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Although an anti-gambling law imposed with martial law four years ago still stands and once free-wheeling private casinos are shuttered, a government casino is now raking in millions from foreign tourists and wealthy Filipinos.

Moor in Manila Bay during fair weather and docked in the busy south harbor area during the monsoons, the MV Philippine Tourist, a converted 1930s-vintage cruise ship, is open for round-the-clock gambling—roulette, black jack, baccarat, dice and slot machines.

Opened with fanfare by President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife Imelda last New Year's Eve, the ship, casino emperor Stanley Ho and film star Gina Lollobrigida in attendance, the casino attracts 700 to 900 gamblers a day in a 24-hour-a-day operation.

Enrique Razon, president of the operating company Manila Bay Enterprises (with Mr. Ho as a minority shareholder), won't say how much the casino rakes in, but estimates range anywhere up to a million dollars a day.

The proceeds go directly to the President's office destined, the government says, for Manila's sorely needed flood relief program.

Neighbor's Pattern

The government-permitted gambling, following the pattern of Ali Sidikin, mayor of Jakarta in neighboring Indonesia, is meant to be a sort of Robin Hood "take from the rich to the poor" operation, as well as a tourist attraction and foreign currency earner.

The operators have a lingering headache over how to allow foreigners to take some or all of their winnings out of the country without the casino becoming a foreign currency drain. At the moment the ruling is a flat no.

In an effort to ensure that the casino doesn't milk the poor or give the government a bad image, civil servants and military personnel are barred. Entry stipulations are stiff, with local patrons (90 per cent of the regular gamblers) having to pay a yearly \$50 for a boarding pass or prove taxes paid on a \$4,250 annual income. Foreigners need only a passport.

The casino has proved so financially successful, despite a slow start plagued by poor air-conditioning and entry regulation muddles, that seven months after the opening there is talk of towing the ship to the port city of Cebu and bringing a new and bigger casino in for Manila Bay. In the meantime, the government is adding a new VIP deck and cocktail lounge.

The 'Supermale'—Usually They're Ordinary Men

By Susan Okie

WASHINGTON (WP)—"Criminal genes." "Supermales." "Impulsive antisocial behavior." "Born killers." "Sex deviates."

These are the labels—all sensational, all false.

They were applied during the 1960s to persons known as "XYYs"—males whose every cell, besides its normal complement of two sex chromosomes, one X and one Y, had an extra Y or "male" chromosome. To geneticists and the public, the meaning of this abnormality seemed obvious. Two male chromosomes rather than one must make men "supermale," "superaggressive," "criminal."

Dilemmas

This simplistic conclusion has been proven false. Years of study have contradicted early speculation that a man born XYY would probably end up a criminal. But in trying to draw firm conclusions about what it means to have an extra Y chromosome, investigators have been caught in ethical and scientific dilemmas.

Far from arriving at a definition of an "XYY personality" with criminal potentialities, they have learned that the genetic imbalance is common to thousands of "ordinary" men. How the extra chromosome's contribution to personality interacts with the influences of upbringing is a harder question to answer than scientists first thought it would be. And some reputable geneticists think it is a question that should not be asked at all.

Just over a year ago, scientists in the United States and Canada voluntarily halted all chromosome screening programs designed to identify newborn XYY boys. Although psychiatrists continue to study the development of these XYY children already identified, they stopped looking for more because of adverse publicity and public protests.

The issue had exploded in Boston in the winter of 1974-75, when a group of scientists publicly opposed an extensive psychological study of XYY children being conducted by two Harvard researchers.

One Contention

The differences between the two camps were fundamental. The XYY researchers took their

Years of study have contradicted early speculation that men with an extra Y chromosome would probably end up in jail or mental hospitals.

own role as physicians seriously. They saw themselves offering treatment to children with a real problem and support to parents raising children "vulnerable" to behavior problems.

The head of the study, Dr. Stanley Walzer, said, in his grant application, that his work could help establish "the actual risk which exists for these individuals of subsequently becoming delinquent. He and his team believed their research could benefit society by finding ways to predict and possibly prevent delinquency.

The opponents to the research, led by Dr. Jonathan Beckwith of Harvard, took the welfare of the children being studied equally seriously. They argued that, since only a small proportion of XYY men show behavior patterns that lead to legal problems, the XYY condition cannot be considered a "disease." Far from helping the children, Dr. Beckwith said, finding the XYY chromosome makeup would "label" them for life and make their parents treat them as potential problem children.

Furthermore, he argued, if they became problems, no one would really know whether the genetic difference or parental factors had tipped the scales. The Beckwith group charged that since there is no way to "treat" a chromosome, Dr. Walzer's research would add neither XYY children nor society, and would only draw attention away from the social causes of deviant behavior.

It was a classic case of conflicting interests. Having placed together this much of a fascinating genetic puzzle, geneticists wanted to press on.

Scottish Study

But would closer investigation into the lives of XYY children help or hurt? Were Dr. Walzer and his colleagues on the road to understanding and possibly correcting deviant human behavior, or were they dealing with personal traits so sensitive that, in trying to weigh them, they themselves might tip the

scales, perhaps to the detriment of the subjects of their research?

The way in which the mystery surrounding XYY men was presented to the public played a large part in the controversy. The condition first attracted widespread attention in 1965, when Dr. Patricia Jacobs published the results of a chromosome screening of inmates of a maximum-security hospital in Scotland.

Looking for a condition that was believed to occur in fewer than one man in 10,000, Dr. Jacobs discovered that 7 of 197 inmates were XYY—an astounding 3.6 per cent. Other researchers rose to the bait, conducting screenings on the most readily available "study" populations: prisoners, mental patients, retarded children, reform school pupils. Some embarked on slower, more difficult surveys of newborn babies and adults in the general population.

These studies took years, but long before the true incidence of the abnormality was known, newspaper stories linking XYY with crime had taken hold of the popular imagination. Criminals awaiting trial had chromosome tests, and some who were XYY made that fact part of their defense. In 1968, Richard Speck, who murdered eight nurses in Chicago, was widely and falsely rumored to be an XYY man, and even though repeated tests proved that he had only the normal X and Y chromosomes, his picture still appears in books discussing the "XYY syndrome."

It has now been established, from the combined data of many surveys, that there are far more XYY men than anyone believed in 1968. About one in every 1,000 boys is XYY. This means that the overwhelming majority of XYY men are not in prisons or mental hospitals.

Britain

Using the known frequencies of XYY in maximum-security hospitals and in the British population, the editors of the Lancet, the British medical journal, calculated that one in

every hundred British XYY males will be admitted to such a hospital sometime in his life, compared to one male in every thousand in the rest of the population. While this means that the risk of such hospitalization is 10 times greater for an XYY male, it also means that 99 per cent of British XYYs never enter such an institution.

Nonetheless, data have confirmed Dr. Jacobs' finding that XYYs are more likely to become inmates of "mental penal institutions" (prisons for mentally ill criminals, or mental hospitals for the criminal insane). Reviewing a number of surveys in 1973, pediatrician and epidemiologist Ernest Hook concluded that about 2 per cent of such inmates are XYY, or 20 times the percentage of XYYs in the general population. Why should having an extra Y chromosome carry this disturbing liability, and what does it mean to the thousands of men who have it and never become mental patients or criminals? These are the questions that have motivated some researchers to look for XYY babies.

The X chromosome is essential to life, and much is known about its structure. The smaller Y chromosome is not essential to life, only to males, and some geneticists believe it may contain only one vital, male-determining gene, which appears to be identical in mice, monkeys and men.

What, then, is the consequence of having two Y chromosomes? Is there an XYY "syndrome"?

Failures

One of the earliest observations about XYY males, and the only one that has stood up to continued scrutiny, is that they tend to be taller than average, and in particular taller than their parents. In a French chromosome screening 20 XYY men were, on average, 5 1/2 inches taller than their fathers.

But attempts to correlate the extra chromosome with higher levels of male hormones such as testosterone have failed, and studies of males in the general

population have shown no relationship between an extra Y chromosome and aggressiveness, low IQ, or socially deviant behavior. Even within institutions, according to one review, XYYs have not been among the most aggressive or violent prisoners.

To try to determine whether there was an identifiable syndrome, French researchers selected seven XYY men and 28 normal men of the same average height as the XYYs. All were put through personality and intelligence tests and were interviewed by psychologists who did not know which seven were XYY. The examiners were able to pick out the XYYs, and they concluded that a syndrome did exist. Its symptoms, they said, included tallness and "apparent inability to integrate aggression normally," but not criminality or low intelligence.

Despite the French team's findings, the personalities of XYY men as defined by psychologists have been anything but uniform. Research papers often characterize them as being "impulsive," "passive," "hot-tempered" and "shy" all in the space of a few paragraphs. Studies have also been criticized because they were conducted by investigators who knew in advance that the men were XYY, because they dealt only with individuals who were unusually tall or who had previous behavior problems, or because no attempt was made to separate genetic determinants of personality from such environmental factors as family background, level of education and socio-economic status.

Everyone in the field is waiting expectantly for an article in Science that will contain the preliminary findings of a big adult screening conducted in Denmark with data from military service examinations. According to Dr. Donald Rubin, statistician for the study, 12 XYYs were picked up in a total of 4,139 Danes.

Comparing their height, intelligence, educational level, criminal record, and parents' occupation with a control group, investigators will try once more to decide whether there is any association of XYY with tallness, social deviance, low IQ, or criminality. Dr. Beckwith still disputes the need for such attempts. "Criminality, aggression, low IQ—any of those things have heavy social effects and social definitions," he said. "It's a genetic difference in search of a syndrome. I don't see any justification in throwing money into this particular area when there are so many other problems to study."

PEOPLE: More Than One Way To Divide Property

Eugene Schneider of Carteret, N.J., has been ordered to explain in court why his sides of dividing property in a divorce settlement was cutting his \$80,000 house in half with a chain saw. Schneider's wife of 33 years, Phoebe, is suing for a divorce on the grounds that her husband would "constantly and continuously bring women into the marital home." She filed the additional charges of malice damage to the home last Friday. New Jersey law requires fair and equitable division of property. Schneider, an attorney said, tried to comply.

The wages of sin, or whatever it is, is an assignment to cover the Republican National Convention for a girlie magazine. Elizabeth Ray has been hired by Genesis to go to Kansas City. There seems to be some problem of press credentials for the author of "Washington Kings Beach," the paperback novel describing sexual escapades of Washington bureaucrats and their secretaries. However, publisher Norman Hill feels confident that he can get a perimeter pass for the former secretary to Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio—that won't let her into the auditorium but will get her onto the fringe.

Hemingway Hall-Larsen, the Dane who pioneered heavy industrial engineering in India, won the Magasany Award for international understanding Tuesday. It carries a cash prize of \$10,000 and is Asia's answer to the Nobel Prize. Another Magasany award, named for the late president of the Philippines, is Toshiaki Wakatsuki, a Japanese rural physician, who was cited for his community leadership. Holck-Larsen went to India 40 years ago and set up an engineering firm which, according to the Magasany citation, helped India to use its own resources for technical development.

A federal judge who thinks the late Ernest Hemingway was "a rich libertine and a destroyer of wildlife" upheld a libel award of \$125,000 to a man who says he had been maligned by the book, "Hemingway in Spain" by Jose Luis Castillejo-Puche and Doubleday & Co. A.E. Hotchner of Westport, Conn., who told the New York court that he was Hemingway's friend for many years, is the author of "Papa Hemingway." The judge, Charles Brannan, said that Doubleday had published "Hemingway in Spain" with "reckless disregard for truth or fact" and had belittled Hotchner's status as an authority on Hemingway. The judge upheld the award made by a jury in April.

"Louie," a French student from Paris, flew home Tuesday after a four-week vacation in the United States. Few people there knew he was Louis Giscard d'Estaing, son of the French President. He carried with him his last name and when he did people failed to recognize it—or



Ernest Hemingway

couldn't pronounce it. Giscard d'Estaing, guest of and Mrs. Bruce Shannon Providence, R.I., spent five days at the Democratic National Convention and worked with the few people who knew his name. He was President when he met at the House last month. "It's short and quiet meeting," President's son said.

British actor Robert Shaw and his new wife, the 1 Virginia Jansen, 37, are working honeymoon in Be where Shaw is filming "Deep." Shaw said that Miss Jansen, who has worked in family for the past 16 years, is a secretary, was the best of his late wife, actress Mai who died last year at a Shaws and Miss Jansen married last week.

France's oldest woman, Mollie, celebrated her 100th day this weekend in Lille, a party attended by 200 relatives. "I reckon there will be certainly some of them will be in the grave before she said."

The Most Rev. Joseph E. Sheil, archbishop of Cincinnati, will receive the Franciscan award, during the 41st International Conference of Bishops, which opened in Philadelphia Sunday. Previous winners: Pope Paul VI; Mother Teresa of Calcutta; and the Most Rev. Helder Camara, archbishop of Olinda-Recife, Brazil. Bernadin is president of the 4th Conference of Bishops and the U.S. Conference.

—SAMUEL JUST

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